Bombay Gazette

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1883.

...PPING.

...SH INDIA STEAM
...E COMPANY (LIMITED)
...teamers as follows :—

...AST AND CALCUTTA.
...BA," 1,970 tons, on WED... July, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at ... Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, ...icut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppee, ...ngapatam, Madras, Coconada, ...anilapatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. ...ce in the foregoing or any order, weather

...HURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
...BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on MON... July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, ... Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and ... or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th July, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1883. Agents.

Rs. 50, RUPEES FIFTY. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s LEVER WATCH, in extra heavy Sterling Silver case, hunting and half-hunting. Keyless action. Guaranteed first-class time-keepers, neat in appearance though durable and strong.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.
AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Re. 1-12 per 2 lb. packet.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

	Cash Prices.
CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook, and screw-driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles	Rs. 5 0
Do. do. of larger size	,, 6 4
CHAMPAGNE KNIVES with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade	,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH.
PREMIATA FABBRICA DI NOVELLE FONTANI, BOLZANETO.
Cash, Rs. 17-0 per dozen.

FRENCH VERMOUTH.
Noilly Prat et Cie's.
Cash, Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED
GLASS & TUMBLER COVERS
...keeping Wines and Liquors free from flies and insects during the Rainy Season.

Size for		Plain. Rs. a.	Fluted. Rs. a.
...r Port and Sherry Glasses each.		1 8	2 0
,,	Claret and Hock ... ,,	2 0	2 4
,,	Champagne ... ,,	2 4	2 8
,,	Peg Tumblers ... ,,	2 8	2 12
,,	,, extra large, ,,	2 12	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
Nos. 000 Half gallon size ...	7 8
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered...	9 8
,, 00 One and a half gallon size ...	9 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered ...	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size ...	12 8
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered...	14 8
,, 1. Three and a half gallon size ...	17 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered...	20 8
,, 2 Five gallon size ...	24 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered...	27 0
,, 3 Six ,, ,, ...	30 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters, in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome, 14 gallons capacity ...	40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool	40 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERFUMERY FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

TREACHER'S LAVENDER WATER.
TREACHER'S POONA BOUQUET.

EAU DE COLOGNE.
Atkinson's Ess. White Rose.
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.
Breidenbach's Wood Violet.
Florida Water.

LUBIN'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.

Forget-me-not.	Millefleur.
Frangipani.	Mousseline.
Jasmin.	Opoponax.
Jockey Club.	Patchouli.
Kiss-me-quick.	White Rose.
Ess. Bouquet.	Ylang-Ylang.

Low's Upper Ten Bouquet.
Smyth Nephew's Ess. White Rose.
Salisbury's Lavender Water.

LUNDBORG'S NEW YORK PERFUMES.

Fascination.	Edenia.
Tally-Ho.	Marechal Niel.

...e Fountains, Spray Odorators, Scent ...achets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
28, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY
AND
27, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

ORDERS executed from Stocks or direct from England, for the smallest requirements as well as the largest. SMALL ORDERS for any description of articles will be executed at the retail price, free of Commission, and forwarded to any part of India per Parcel Post. LARGE ORDERS for any description of goods, and from any particular makers, will be executed at WHOLESALE PRICES, shippers charges only being added, and shipped direct from Home to any port in India. Orders will receive every attention and meet with prompt dispatch, the packing of goods requiring special care. Orders and Remittances (by Cheques, Money Orders, or Currency Notes of any Circle taken at par) to the approximate amount of the Order, can be sent through the Bombay Office. All information given on application, either personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

...ABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
...INDIAN T...
...GU...

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF
GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an
ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA

BADMINTON.	FISHING.		LAWN-TENNIS.
BOXING.	FIVES.		POLO.
CRICKET.	FOOT-BALL.		QUOITS.
DUMB BELLS.	HORIZONTAL BARS.		RACKETS.
FENCING.	GOLF.		AMMUNITION, &c.
BACKGAMMON.	CHESS.	DOMINOES.	PLAYING CARDS.
BEZIQUE.	COMPENDIUMS.	DRAUGHTS.	PUZZLES.
BILLIARDS.	CRIBBAGE.	GO-BANG.	RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

NOVELTIES IN Fans.	NOVELTIES IN Gold Jewellery.
NOVELTIES IN Work Baskets.	NOVELTIES IN Money Purses.
NOVELTIES IN Opera Glasses.	NOVELTIES IN Cigarette Cases.
NOVELTIES IN Silver Jewellery.	NOVELTIES IN Photo. Frames.
NOVELTIES IN Albums.	NOVELTIES IN Writing Cases.
NOVELTIES IN Dressing Cases.	NOVELTIES IN Stationery Cases.
NOVELTIES IN Electro-plated Ware.	NOVELTIES IN Glass Centre-Pieces.

MONSOON CLOTHING.
WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS AND LEGGINGS.

	Credit. Rs. as.	Cash. Rs. as.
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	7 8	6 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	18 8	16 12
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same materials as the Coats above mentioned	25 0	22 8
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, Ventilated	3 0	2 12
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings, per pair	5 8	5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	7 8	6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide... ... per yard	4 8	4 0
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide... ,,	6 8	5 14

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
Credit Rs. 14-0, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 22-8 each.
Cash Rs. 12-12, Rs. 14-0, Rs. 16-12, and Rs. 20-8 ,,

	Credit. Rs. as.	Cash. Rs. as.
Black Cotton Umbrellas, strongly made	4 8	4 2
White Cotton Sun Umbrellas, lined with green	5 8	5 0

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING EXCEPT FOR GLOVES WHEN IN SEPARATE TIN BOXES.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, and East street, Poona.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—
10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
COURT & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the top of Ice Machine ... ...Each Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 375.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.

The above Machine can be seen in Working Order on the premise of COURT & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOTTLE COOLER.

COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation ... ...Each Rs.

CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

...ics have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced ...pest. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines. ...rved in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to ...ed in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four-and-a-half hours.
...bout 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c.. Rs. 175
...bout 5 lbs. of Ice at one operation 250
...structions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

...ENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.
... of Pure Block Ice, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time ...ity: Size. 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; when not required for Ice it can ...r's effects; it will hold about 11lb of Ice. It is fitted with Leather Strap and ... Price Rs. 25; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

...ULL PARTICULARS AND APPLICATIONS TO ...
...iddle-road, Bombay.
...IVERSITY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.
43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

THE STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO. have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public in general that they will in all cases guarantee their GOLD JEWELLERY to be Standard 18-Carat Gold. Therefore, no disappointment need be apprehended by those who wish to invest in such articles from our Establishment.

We have at present a magnificent Assortment of LADIES' DEMI-SUITS from the Chaste Plain Gold at Rs. 35 to the most magnificent articles studded with Diamonds and other precious Stones at Rs. 850—a variety at once brilliant in the extreme and suitable to the taste, &c., of all.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

STONE'S LGA (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with Messrs. BASS and Co.'s and our own names.

The above and
BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO) SHIPPED.
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.
Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.
† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

AMERICAN ORGANS
BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

AMERICAN ORGAN—Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves, improved Bellows, Ivory Fronts to Keys, Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best Finish, Walnut Case ...		Rs. 500
Ditto	UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE.—Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops. (New Model)	800
Ditto	With Ornamental Top and Gold Panels, 10 Stops and two Swells ...	4 0
Ditto	In Gothic Case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells. An entirely New Model ...	650
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.		
Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops		450
Ditto	13 Stops and two Swells	750
AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.		
Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds, Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee) Forte and Knee Swell		0
AMERICAN ORGANS BY GEO. WOODS.		
Very neat Instrument, in Gothic Case, 4 Octaves and Knee Swell		0
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.		
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes		130

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 100 to	500
Church Harmonium (by Alexandra), Massive Oak Case, handsomely Carved Consoles, Five Rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops	00

THE MINIATURE HARMONIUM
With Case.
Compass 4 Octaves, three Stops.
Solid Polished Blackwood. Rs. 200.

THE TRAVELLING HARMONIUM.
Compass 3½ Octaves, one Stop and Knee-swell.
(This shuts up into a very small compass.)
Price Rs. 200.

NEW DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO.,
21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES THEOPHILUS MEILI has JOINED our Firm as a PARTNER from THIS DAY.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1883.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by a young gentleman of respectability an appointment as a CLERK or ACCOUNTANT in a Mercantile or Tradeshouse in Bombay. Has had considerable experience in correspondence and accounts, writes a neat hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful.

Can do all the different kinds of business done in a Printing Office as well.

Any salary above Rs. 50 will be accepted, subject to two months' notice, from employers. First-class testimonials. Apply to "THE MANAGER,"

ADVERTISER PRESS COMPANY.
SERAMPORE, (BENGAL.

SOUNDY AND CO., Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart-row, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the accounts made up to 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th instant.

By order of the Board,
SOUNDY,
Secretary and Manager.

Rampart-row, June 30.

WE have AUTHORIZED MR. FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE MONTE to SIGN on Firm PER PROCURATION during the temporary absence from Bombay of our Mr. GUSTAVO OLCESE.

OLCESE & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1883.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED MR. A. KRECK to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1883.

THE DATE for the receipt of TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS by SEA, on the lines noted below, has been EXTENDED from the 1st July to the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1883. Tenders should reach the office of the Director General at Simla not later than the 1st September.

Calcutta—Rangoon (direct).
Calcutta—Rangoon (via Chittagong and Akyab).
Madras—Rangoon.
Bombay—Kurrachee.
Bombay—Busreh (via Kurrachee).

L. G. WAIT,
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.

Simla, the 19th May.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

vacely

of this Company is the of Fire Insurance business, under Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,000, being the 168th monthly instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

T. S. WHIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd July, 1883.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES,
BY
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Price Rs. 7, 10, 14, 18 each.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY.
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 1

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Movements of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Classified Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Sailing Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 inclusive.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period so far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 1

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY & POONA.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Anglo-French Phrase Book for Travellers	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-German Phrase Book for Travellers	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-Italian Phrase Book for Travellers	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-Spanish Phrase Book for Travellers	0 10
Galton's Hints to Travellers	1 8

BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

Belgium and Holland	3 4
Central Italy	3 12
Eastern Alps	3 12
Lower Egypt and the Peninsula of Sinai	9 8
Northern Germany	3 12
Southern Italy and Sicily	1 8
Norway and Sweden	5 12
Palestine and Syria	12 8
Paris and its Environs	3 12
Rhine	3 12

MURRAY'S HAND-BOOKS.

Algeria and Tunis	6 4
Bengal	12 8
Bombay	9 8
Central Italy	6 4
Denmark	3 12
Egypt, 2 vols	9 8
France, 2 vols	9 8
Holland and Belgium	3 12
Madras	9 8
Mediterranean	12 8
Northern Italy	6 4
Norway	6 4
Portugal	7 8
Rhine and North Germany	6 4
Rome	6 4
Russia, Poland, Finland	11 4
South Italy and Naples	6 4
Spain, 2 vols	12 8
Southern Germany, Austria, &c.	6 4
Sweden	6 4
Switzerland, Savoy, the Saint, 2 vols	6 4
Syria and Palestine	12 8
Turkey in Asia, Constantinople, Cyprus, &c.	9 8

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling. Equivalent at Exchange Five Shillings per Tael, of Taels 1,600,000 Shanghai Currency. In 5,000 Shares of £200, or Taels 800 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£250,000 Sterling, or Taels 1,000,000. Equal to £50 or Taels 200 per Share.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY—SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
DAVID BRAND, Esq., (Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.)
J. A. HAWES, Esq., (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
H. B. HEARN Esq., (Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., (Messrs. Lavers & Co.)
A. C. WHITALL, Esq., (Messrs. Carter & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
SECRETARY—J. KENNARD DAVIS, Esq.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E. C.) HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES:
At all the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company or Co-partnership at present known as the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and having its Head Office at Shanghai, China.

The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows:—

1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to be a first charge on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached £62,500 (or Taels 250,000), after which the interest to be increased to 12 per cent.

2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premium contributed by them respectively during each year.

3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of £125,000 or Taels 500,000 to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders after providing for the payment of interest as above, and a return to contributing shareholders of not less than 20 per cent. on their net premiums.

The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid upon the Shares held by them.

A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall, in the opinion of the Directors, have been insufficient or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above resolution will receive at least three months' notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and unless in the meantime they shall have sold the said share or shares to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall, on the expiry of such notice, surrender their scrip certificate for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled to so far as the financial position of the Company will admit to a return of the capital paid up on the said share or shares, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Fund, profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the same shall become payable.

The said "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will commence on 1st January, 1884. There will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of a going concern.

A preferential allotment of shares in the Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" registered as such on 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as are equivalent in the proportion of five to one to the Shares in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY about to be called in on the Revision of the Share List of that Company, which takes place this year in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for allotment by the Directors of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED."

Applications for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company *whether shareholders in the* "North-China Insurance Company" *or not*, should be in the form subjoined, and addressed to the Head Office direct or through the Branches and Agencies of the "North-China Insurance Company," and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.

Copies of the Agreement entered into between the "North-China Insurance Company" and the "North-China Insurance Company, Limited," also the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association will be open for inspection at the Head Office of the Company.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
North-China Insurance Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

I ——— hereby request that you will allot to ——— shares in the above named Company, and ——— hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to ——— upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 20th day of May, 1883, and subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the first call of £50 or Taels 200 per share, and the balance of £150 or Taels 600 thereon, when required to do so, and I ——— authorize you to register ——— as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full
Address in full
Description
Date
Signature

All applications in Bombay to be addressed to
WALLACE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridges, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 700.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 3 in., broad 1 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 6 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 600.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 6 ft. 9 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 1 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 830.

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 1 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory rounded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,400.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of soundboard, GUARANTEED not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by unskilful workmen.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ltd., Bombay.

£500 PAYABLE at age 50 or at death if previous may be secured by a monthly payment of Rs. 15-13-3 if commenced at age 20. If commenced at age 30 the rate is about twenty-four rupees a month, and if commenced at age 40 the rate is about forty-eight rupees a month. It is an advantage to effect such Provisions early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Every information on application to Secretary, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTE.—The above rates are reduced during residence in Europe; and should the claim matured be reduced, the amount of the policy is payable in sterling money at the rate of 2s. per rupee.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

LEOPOLD AND CO.

MONSOON BOOTS. MONSOON BOOTS.

THE only Boots that will effectually resist water. Made to order in 24 hours notice. Of best English leather, from Rs. 14 to 16.

On receiving intimation from such of our constituents in Bombay as are unable to call at our Establishment, our LEOPOLD will be in attendance at their residences to take measurements.

LEOPOLD AND CO.,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
The Ridge, Malabar Hill.
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.		
Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	FG	do. do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	A W/I American	do. do.
Do.	U S Ride	do. do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. 4 cents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Rs. 3,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, & not with Lamps.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs.			350
Do.	40	do.	750
Do.	to 6 arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each,,		1,500
Do.	8 do.	500 do.	2,000
Do.	20 do.	500 do.	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES, improved make
Insulated CABLE. Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
FRISCHER,
Agent and Licensed Manager.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED per ex "Dejoushire" a new MAIL PHAETON by E. H. Fulker of Salisbury, with a Lady's conceal step and back. Ditto a second-hand BROUGHAM in very good order.

A new handsome four-seated Barouche, built by Lewis T. Fulker of Salisbury. A second-hand four-seated Landau, suitable for one or two horses.

Two new and very elegant Victorias, built by Fulker over and Company, of London.

Information regarding buying and selling horses purchased from this Bazaar can be obtained free of charge.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!! Just received, a SELECT FEW, covered with PLUSH and LEOPARD SKIN, would make an excellent Present.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER!!! The Singer is the strongest, the swiftest and the most durable Sewing Machine ever yet constructed. The Company sold in 1878, 431,467; in 1880, 538,909; in 1881 (61,050), and in 1882 (63,283), which indisputedly proves the popularity they meet with in every quarter of the globe. Price lists post free. 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

HOPEFUL.—Letter received. Very sorry to hear of what has happened.

FRESH TASMANIA APPLES in cases of from 3 to 12 dozens. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

SANNAS TIFFIN daily at Bombay Hotel, Fort. Soup, Roa Steak, Chops, Cutlets, Roast Mutton, Curry and Rice, Salad, &c., &c.

HAMS, DANISH, finest smoked. A small shipment to hand at 12 As. per lb. Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart-row, West.

DREHER BEER.—Fresh and sparkling, just to hand, per s.s. Orion. In cases of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 6 per dozen.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the Champion Mussulman player of Bombay will play the return match of 1,000 up at the Waverley Billiard Rooms.

MIDDLE COLABA.—TO BE LET, Top-floor of a completely furnished Bungalow (not hitherto advertised) for 2 or 3 months. Rent moderate. "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette*.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—A. D. B. C. F. Express. 500 bore, by Lyell of Aberdeen, in Solid leather case, with implements complete. A light and handy weapon, in good order. Price Rs. 350.—E. L. SHADBOLT, Hoshangabad, C. P.

JUST OPENED, a new consignment of LAWN-TENNIS SETS, Ladies' JET ORNAMENTS, PEARL CASES, FANCY FANS, TOILET REQUISITES, JARDINIERES, BIRTHDAY CARDS, and TOYS, &c.—BARTON & Co.

GENT'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be CLOSED for a fortnight from 2nd July, 1883, for repairs.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

COMFORTABLE Boarding and Lodging for Families. Also Breakfast, Tiffin, and Dinners at any time. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. Hoffich, No. 42, Meadow-street, Fort.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Rampart-row, West, Fort, Bombay, is most conveniently situated in the centre of all business places. Personal supervision of Proprietress.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Re. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Homeward Mail Act, The Salt Act, The Land Customs Act, Indian Post Act, The Native Passengers Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Statistical Returns Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5. Interleaved, Rs. 6-8. Apply to the Assistant Gazette Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, WINES, SPIRITS, Tea, Coffee, Iced Aerated Drinks, &c., at PEARCE'S, 25, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Band, King's Own Regiment, Esplanade, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday: Malwa (s), from Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday: Melanesia, for Rotterdam; Peerless, Mauritius; King Arthur (s), Narrakel; Abyssinia (s), Persian Gulf; Scindia (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Linlope and Aston Hall entered, and the s.s. Armathwaite, Sicily, Raffaele Rubattino, and Werneth Hall left, the dock on Sunday; and the s.s. Florida entered, and the s.s. Black Watch and Galatia left, it yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Der Freyschutz	Weber.
Clarinet Solo	Scena ed Aria	Ricci.
Valse	Venetienne	Waldteufel.
Selection	Iolanthe	Sullivan.
Valse	Visions of the Night	Middleton.
Galop	Rosaline	Kuhner.

THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK.—The deviation during the last month of the University (Rajabai) Tower Clock, from Bombay mean time as given by the Time Ball, has not exceeded two seconds.

REFUSING DRIVING.—Ahmed Joosub, a shopkeeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle on the Bellasis-road in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby endangering human life. He was fined Rs. 20.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Sunkria Rutna, a lad about eleven years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse containing Rs. 1-0-3, the property of Gangee, woman. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

THEFT.—Damodhur Vurajlal was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold nose-ring set with pearls, valued at Rs. 35, the property of Bheema, a woman, living at Sootargully. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Antone Pedro, a servant to a baker named D. S. Pinto, living at Marine Lines, Dhobie Talao, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 12 in cash, the money of his master. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT PAREL.—Dhajee Cassinathjee, living at New Elphinstone-road, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of sundry gold ornaments and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 2,307, alleged to have been stolen from a wooden box which was found outside the complainant's premises with the lid broken open and *minus* the contents.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ragoo Mahadoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three separate charges, of theft of a quantity of rope, iron vessels, pieces of wood, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 5-2-0, belonging to Rampursad Salligram and two others. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE HIGH COURT.—The electric light put up in the Sessions Court went out yesterday afternoon, suddenly, leaving the room, which is never well lighted in the fairest of seasons, nearly in the dark. After the court crier had made some ineffectual attempts to turn on the light, his lordship ordered candle light, thus making the "darkness visible." The trial was then continued.

GAMBLERS.—Louis De Souza and five other Goasees were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector McDermott, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Bellasis-road, and the others with gaming therein with cards and money. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, three others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the remaining two were fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFTS AT HOOZRIA MOHLA.—Jona Essak, a Jew living at Hoozria Mohla, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 250, from a box in his premises, during his absence from home at Poona. Hakeem Essub, living in the same locality, also reported to the police the theft of sundry silver articles, consisting of buttons, a cup and rings, also a pair of silver spectacles, six guineas, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 137, from a box in his premises.

H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.—His Highness the Nizam has taken a fancy to learn photography, and is being taught the art by Mr. Stelner, the photographer.—*Madras Athenæum.*

SERIOUS STABBING CASE.

A MAN named Gopal Ghundo was admitted into the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital last Sunday evening suffering from two wounds inflicted on him by one Zilloo Gosa, under the following circumstances:—The two men were servants of a Parsee liquor shopkeeper, in Kolbat-road. Last Sunday afternoon Zilloo Gosa got the worse for liquor, when his master ordered Gopal to turn him out of the establishment, bag and baggage. Gopal obeyed the command, and turned Zilloo out. [illegible] then loitered about in front of the shop, as if waiting for an opportunity to revenge himself. He had not to wait long, for shortly afterwards Gopal left the shop to go home for his midday meal. He no sooner stepped on to the road than Zilloo set upon him, struck him with his clenched fists, and then taking a clasp-knife from his own *dhotur*, buried its blade in the right side of the abdomen and near the shoulderblade of Gopal. A hue and cry was immediately raised, and Zilloo being captured, was taken in charge by the police. Yesterday afternoon Mr. P. Ryan, the Third Presidency Magistrate, attended the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital and took down the deposition of Gopal, which in substance amounted to the above.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM and a Common Jury.)

RASH NAVIGATION.

TAJOODEEN MOOLNA ADAM stood charged with having, on the 6th ultimo, caused the death of one Yesoo Madhoo by navigating a steam barge, called the Shamrock, in a rash and negligent manner, so that the act amounted to culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and with navigating the steam barge in such a manner as to endanger human life.

Mr. Branson, instructed by the Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Ellerton, conducted the defence.

Before the trial was proceeded with, Mr. Inverarity said that as one of his material witnesses was away from Bombay, he would apply to have the case postponed until the next sessions. The witness was Mr. Hugel, second officer of the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Java. His deposition was taken down before the Marine Court of Inquiry that was held last month, and unless the prosecution consented to put in that deposition (Mr. Inverarity) would apply to have the case traversed.

Mr. Branson said he had no objection to the deposition going in, along with the depositions of Mr. Ritchie, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Morgan, the clerk of the s.s. Java.

Mr. Inverarity not objecting, the depositions were put in.

Mr. Branson, in his opening, said that the case arose out of a collision which took place on the evening of the 6th ultimo between the steam-barge Shamrock and a prow. On board the prow were about seventy-five coolies who were returning from work. The question for the decision of the jury was whether or not the prisoner was wrong in not keeping out of the way of the prow. By the rules and regulations passed by H. E. the Governor in Council on the 14th August, 1879, it was provided that steam-ships, steam-launches, and steam-barges should keep out of the way of sailing vessels. It was flood tide at the time of the collision, with a strong breeze blowing up the harbour. The prow was going down with the Shamrock at a distance of two hundred yards. The barge ought to have slackened speed and kept out of the way; but instead of doing this it kept on the same course, until it ran into the prow. The craft was struck by the force of the collision, and those on board of it were thrown into the water. Five of the coolies were drowned, the only body recovered being that of the man Yesoo Madhoo. Mr. Branson added that the accused was the serang in charge of the Shamrock.

Mr. Inverarity, in the course of his address for the defence, submitted that the local Government had no power to make the rules and regulations referred to by the prosecution, that these rules and regulations were not law, and that it was not proved that the fact of their existence had ever been brought to the notice of the accused.

The case was adjourned at 5-30 p. m. until to-morrow (Tuesday), when his lordship will sum up.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

C. H. B. FORBES AND CO. *vs.* HARGOVIND BHUGWANDAS.

MR. LYNCH, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the plaintiffs, said the suit was brought to recover moneys due on a bill of exchange. There was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was proved, and his lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,805, with interest and costs.

MOTEE BHUGGA AND OTHERS *vs.* MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE.

MR. ARDASIR KHARSHEDJI, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama for the plaintiffs, Marwaree money-lenders, said his clients sought to recover moneys due on a promissory note payable on demand. There was no appearance for the defendant, and a decree was passed against him for Rs. 4,916, with interest and Rs. 270 costs.

NUNDOO DEWJEE *vs.* LADILSAO SINGER.

MR. WAGLE, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. Service of the summons was proved to have been effected on Burjorjee Nowrojee, constituted attorney of the defendant, at the defendant's office in the Fort. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 8,691, the amount due on two promissory notes executed by the defendant, with interest and costs Rs. 270.

CLAIM TO A FIRE-TEMPLE.

THE HON'BLE JOHN MARRIOTT [illegible]
HORMUSJEE HORMUSJEE SE[illegible]

THE plaintiffs in this case pra[illegible] lands, now amounting to Rs. [illegible] Monghi the first and third d[illegible] declare them to be [illegible] charitable purposes; that the [illegible] trustees; and that a sch[illegible] for the purpose of carrying [illegible] the Parsees. The defendants [illegible] trustees.

Messrs. A[illegible] third defe[illegible] Vicajee, H[illegible] Nicholson, appe[illegible] dants.

The hearing [illegible]ge, which co[illegible] 23rd ult., had b[illegible]g on for som[illegible] which Dustoor [illegible]ee Minocher[illegible] shah Manockjee [illegible] Mr. Sorabj[illegible] Bengalee, C. [illegible] had a numb[illegible] priests were c[illegible]d as witnesse[illegible] plaintiffs' case [illegible]g on Friday[illegible] lordship's sugge[illegible] that the [illegible] try to come to an [illegible]table settlem[illegible] animously agreed to; and time was [illegible] till Saturday last, to see if terms [illegible] amicably arranged. The negotiations [illegible] ever, failed; and the case was called [illegible] to-day.

Mr. Farran stated that the defendants [illegible] anxious that the proposed scheme sho[illegible] fined to the Mobeds who were connecte[illegible] particular fire-temple.

The Advocate-General said the [illegible] scheme would be that those who [illegible] officiated, as well as those who woul[illegible] officiate, would get the benefit of it.

Mr. Farran said what he proposed was [illegible] Mobeds who were in Bombay should [illegible] the benefit of the fund, whereas his [illegible] wanted to restrict it to those who officia[illegible] particular fire-temple.

The judge remarked that, in suggesting [illegible] promise, he thought something might [illegible] save the funds. An arrangement come to [illegible] sides would have been accepted by [illegible] community generally. Even if the case [illegible] to judgment, there was a right of appeal [illegible] funds might be wasted.

The parties were, however, apparently [illegible] to fight, and the hearing was proceeded [illegible]

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JU[illegible]

W. J. ESSAI *vs.* P. C. HIGGINS.

THIS was a suit which came on for hearing [illegible] Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, at the Small Causes Court, yesterday, when Mr. Rustomjee appeared for the plaintiff, who is described as a general stores merchant; and Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defendant, who is Superintendent of Markets to the Municipality. The plaintiff claimed the sum of Rs. 107 as damages sustained under the following circumstances. For some time past the plaintiff, as agent of the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., rented a godown in the Crawford Market for the sale of ice. On the 15th of May last, however, the Municipal Commissioner, considering that the godown was unfit for the purpose, gave a month's notice to the plaintiff to move to another stall which would be prepared for him. In default of this he would be made liable to pay Rs. 50 per month, instead of Rs. 15 which was the amount he paid. The term of the notice expired; and on the night of the 15th instant the plaintiff received word that the new stall was ready for him, and that he would be required to occupy it the next morning. As usual, on the morning of the 16th instant, a cart laden with ice, belonging to the plaintiff, arrived at the Market, but was refused entrance. As a consequence, no ice was sold that day, the plaintiff thereby sustaining loss, as he alleged, of Rs. 107.

For the defence it was urged that, in accordance with section 297 of the Municipal Act, a month's notice was to be given of proceedings against the Municipality, but in this case the summons, for some inconceivable reason, was served on the defendant only four days ago. Under these circumstances, the Court allowed the suit to be withdrawn, with leave to file a fresh suit, if necessary.

BENGAL.

WARNETT *vs.* WARNETT AND BAPTIST.—The suit for divorce, which has been filed in the High Court, by the bursar of the Martinière against his wife, Grace Warnett, on the ground of adultery with the co-respondent, superintendent of Jetties here, will not be heard until November next, after the Durga Pooja holidays. Damages are laid at Rs. 3,000.—*Statesman.*

THE WRECK OF THE COCHIN.—Major Featherstonehaugh and his party of Sappers have done all they intend to do towards destroying the wreck of the Cochin at Sooopore. The freshes will now soon wash her cargo out, and the sands will open out and engulf the shattered wreck. It would be interesting to know what expense the port has been put to for destroying the wreck, and how far the work of demolition has been satisfactorily accomplished.

A SPECIAL PENSION.—On a reference being made to the Examiner of Marine Accounts as to the amount of travelling allowance which an officer of the Marine Department of the rank of a Lieutenant of the late Indian Navy is entitled to, when travelling from one Presidency to another to join a new officiating appointment, the Accountant-General, Bengal, having allowed him a second-class fare, the Examiner is said to have decided that, under the rules, the officer alluded to is entitled to a first-class fare.—*Indian Daily News.*

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.—We hear that Mr. F. Greenway, late Assistant Comptroller-General, has been granted by the Secretary of State, on the application of the Finance Department, a special superannuation pension of Rs. 4,800 a year, or at the rate of half his full-pay emoluments. Mr. Greenway's case was certainly deserving of particular recognition, for we question if the records of the Uncovenanted Service can show a more remarkable instance of continuous work than that exhibited by Mr. Greenway's career. Mr. Greenway entered Government service in 1824, and up to the date of his retirement in March of the present year he had not taken a single day's leave.—*Ibid.*

A NOBLE HINDU ENDOWMENT IN CALCUTTA.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE KIDNAPPER AND THE ALEXANDRIA MASSACRES.

Our Paris correspondent in the Journal des Débats writes, under date June 25:—

"The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied during the whole of this week with the Budget. The Ministers have had to defend their plans against numerous attacks, and the debate has been very animated. The Opposition has made a great display of its forces, and has succeeded in reducing the Ministerial majority to a very small number. The Budget, however, has been carried by a majority of 30 votes, and I have no doubt that it will be finally passed by the Chamber of Peers. The Budget of Public Works has also been discussed, and has given rise to a long debate. The Ministry have proposed to spend 25,000,000 francs on railroads, and to borrow the money for the purpose. The Opposition have opposed this plan, and have proposed that the railroads should be made by companies. The Ministry have carried their point by a majority of 30 votes. The Budget of Public Works will be finally voted to-day.

"The Chamber of Peers has been occupied with the trial of Fieschi and his accomplices. The trial has excited very little interest, and the Court has sat with closed doors. The Peers have condemned Fieschi and Morey to death, and Pepin to imprisonment for life. Boireau, Lacaze, and Bescher have been condemned to imprisonment for twenty years, and Lepomme to imprisonment for ten years. Pepin, Boireau, Lacaze, and Bescher have also been condemned to the pillory. The Court has ordered the execution of the sentence of death to take place on the Place de la Roquette, and not on the Place de Grève, as was originally intended. The Court has also ordered that the bodies of Fieschi and Morey shall be delivered to their friends, if they claim them, for interment. The Court has also ordered that the bodies shall not be exposed to public view, and that the coffins shall be closed before they are taken out of the prison. The Court has also ordered that the bodies shall be buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, and that the graves shall be filled up, and the ground levelled, so that no trace of them may remain. The Court has also ordered that the sentence of death shall be executed within twenty-four hours after it has been pronounced. The Court has also ordered that the sentence of the pillory shall be executed on the Place de Grève, and that the sentence of imprisonment shall be executed in the prisons of Mont St. Michel. The Court has also ordered that Fieschi, Morey, Pepin, Boireau, Lacaze, Bescher, and Lepomme shall pay the costs of the trial, and that they shall be imprisoned until the payment of the costs. The sentence of death has been carried into execution. Fieschi and Morey were executed on the Place de la Roquette, at seven o'clock in the morning. Fieschi died with great firmness, and Morey with great cowardice. Pepin, Boireau, Lacaze, Bescher, and Lepomme have been sent to the prisons of Mont St. Michel. The Court has also ordered that Pepin, Boireau, Lacaze, Bescher, and Lepomme shall be exposed to the pillory on the Place de Grève. The sentence of the pillory has been executed on Pepin, Boireau, Lacaze, Bescher, and Lepomme. They were exposed to the pillory for one hour. The crowd was very great, and the people showed a disposition to maltreat the prisoners, but the police prevented them from doing so. The prisoners were protected by a strong body of police, and were conducted safely to the prison. The trial of Fieschi and his accomplices has excited very little interest in Paris. The public have been occupied with the Budget, and with the debates in the Chamber of Deputies. The trial has been carried on with closed doors, and the public have had no opportunity of hearing the evidence. The sentences have been received with perfect indifference. The public have not even taken the trouble to read the evidence. The sentences have been carried into execution with the greatest tranquillity. The people have not even taken the trouble to assemble in any great numbers to witness the executions. The Court has ordered that the bodies of Fieschi and Morey shall be buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, and that the graves shall be filled up, and the ground levelled, so that no trace of them may remain. The Court has also ordered that the bodies shall not be exposed to public view, and that the coffins shall be closed before they are taken out of the prison. The Court has also ordered that the sentence of death shall be executed within twenty-four hours after it has been pronounced. The Court has also ordered that the sentence of the pillory shall be executed on the Place de Grève, and that the sentence of imprisonment shall be executed in the prisons of Mont St. Michel. The Court has also ordered that

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

ANY anxiety which may have existed about a threatened short rain-fall at the time we last wrote has been happily dispelled by the copious downpour which we have had during the week under review. And it appears to have been pretty general throughout the most important agricultural portions of the Presidency. Regarding business, we have little or no change to report—the home telegrams about Cotton and Produce generally show that production is in advance of consumption. At the close of the first half of the year, a glance will show that in a quiet way—for there has been no unusual excitement—perhaps the largest volume of Produce ever shipped from this Port during six months, has been dealt with. The trade in Wheat and Oilseeds is increasing at a rapid pace, and the traffic returns of our two Railways for the half year to 30th June are the largest on record. Increased Dock accommodation is wanted, and other commercial facilities must follow. Freights via Suez for ready cargo are somewhat lower, but for next month's loading, shipowners look for higher rates. By the Cape route the quantity of Produce offered is of a restricted character, and two of the ships on the berth are engaged for the carriage of Old Iron Rails to California—the grain trade of that important State affording employment to a large number of sailing vessels after the close of each harvest. In Imports, Piece-Goods remain dull. Copper, owing to heavy arrivals on native account, is depressed. Money is gradually getting easier, and the tone of the market for Government Paper is a shade better, but the prospect of the new loan tends to check the upward tendency; in the Share market, Mill stock has further improved, and with good rains and Cotton at a low figure, the prospects of such concerns are favourably looked upon; in Sterling Exchange, the tendency for four days after last mail left was steadily downward, but there is now a better feeling apparent, and we close firm at a drop of about one-half per cent.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday the 30th ultimo shows the following alterations:—

	Amounts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits at H. O. Rs.	42,67,168	Rs. 2,63,324	Rs.
Do. do. Branches ,,	18,96,793 ,,	2,80,183 ,,	
Other Deposits ,,	181,40,946 ,,		17,24,036
Cash Credits undrawn ,,	2,21,556 ,,	,,	1,39,669
Govt. & other Authorised Securities ,,	62,78,077 ,,	2,51,567 ,,	
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Accessories ,,	13,36,462 ,,	,,	1,94,121
Loans ,,	93,76,817 ,,	,,	2,05,311
Bills Discounted ,,	215,09,436 ,,	,,	3,38,569
Cash with Government ,,	2,37,260 ,,	3,11,681 ,,	,,
Cash & Currency Notes ,,	94,90,121 ,,	3,70,121 ,,	,,

The above statement shows a falling off in the demand for money, the reduction in the discounts and loans aggregating 16 lakhs. The Cash Balance now stands at 94¼ lakhs, an increase of 3½ lakhs when compared with the preceding week. On Thursday last the Bank of Bengal reduced its rates one per cent. all round, and in a day or two we may look forward to at least a similar reduction being made on this side. For bills on Calcutta we quote Rs. 98 13-16 per cent. for 60 days' sight, Rs. 99⅛ for thirty days', and Rs. 100 1-16 for demand.

EXCHANGE for the mail opened with a downward tendency, 1s. 7 17-32d. being the rate for demand Bank bills, and 1s. 7 27-32d. for three months' Credits, but before the close of the day, a drop of 1-32d. took place. On Wednesday morning the weakness became further developed, and with lower quotations for Bar Silver, demand bills gave way to 1s. 7 7-16d., and three months' Mercantile paper to 1s. 7½d. Next day the result of the sales of the Government Telegraphic transfers became known—seventeen lakhs having been placed at 1s. 7 7-16d.—a figure which was generally anticipated. Silver at the same time was reported weak at 50¾d. per oz. The market opened irregular at the closing rates of the previous evening; a slight fall followed, which however was fully recovered before the close of the day, excepting for credits which were taken at 1s. 7 11-16d. On Friday the tone was firm, although the highest quotation for demand paper was 1s. 7 13-32d. On Saturday Bank bills improved 1-32d., but other descriptions of paper remained steady. For forward delivery the business done from day to day was generally at about 1-16d. under the current ready rate. With rather higher quotations from Calcutta we have had a better market here to day, and the closing figures at the time we write are:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7¾d.
Do. demand ready	1s. 7 7-16d. to 1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. demand end July	1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. demand Aug.-Sept.-Oct.	1s. 7 13-32d.
Credits, three months' sight ready	1s. 7 29-32d.
France, do. do.	Fcs. 2·07½

A fair business is reported to have been done in Bank bills for forward delivery, and a moderate amount of Mercantile paper was placed for the mail. The downward course which we have referred to above is to some extent the natural reaction after excitement and the [illegible] Government telegraphic transfers and Silver have fluctuated in accordance with the daily reports received from the great centres which regulate exchange. Bar Silver opened at 50¾d. and according to private advices fell to 50¾d. At 50 7-16d. per oz. there are now buyers, and the offtake is chiefly for the Continent. With anything like a steady demand for the East the price might improve, for we understand the metal is well held, and that the quantity offering is not large. The shipment advised this week amounts to £50,000 only. As regards Council bills, the large sales made by Government during the past few months puts it in an exceptionally strong position, and the amount advertised for this week is fixed at the usual 25 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained quiet but steady the early part of the week, but as increased ease in money became apparent later on, a better demand sprung up and rates rose to Rs. 99¾ for Four and Rs. 104¾ for Four-and-a-half per cents. The feeling is again quieter on account of the new loan which is soon to be announced, and there are sellers of 4 per cents. at the close at Rs. 99⅝ to Rs. 99 11-16, and 4½ per cents. at Rs. 104½ to Rs. 104¾.

SHARES.—Market has been somewhat excited during the past week, and rates for almost all stocks are higher. In Press Companies, Mofussils, New Indians, Prince of Wales, East Indias, Bombay Cottons and Akbars have advanced to Rs. 462½, Rs. 230, Rs. 675, Rs. 1,365, Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,100 ex-div. respectively. Mill shares have been in strong demand, and a large number of transactions have taken place in Albert Edwards at Rs. 540 to Rs. 547½; Alliances at Rs. 940 to Rs. 950; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 595 to Rs. 597½; Hindustans at Rs. 1,155 to Rs. 1,175; Imperials at Rs. 450; Jewraj Balloos at Rs. 1,210 to Rs. 1,217½; Khandeish at Rs. 930 to Rs. 940; Khataos at Rs. 1,110 to Rs. 1,112½; Mahalukmis at Rs. 930 to Rs. 950; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,410 to Rs. 1,415; Mazagons at Rs. 255 to Rs. 257½; Morarjees at Rs. 1,475 to Rs. 1,485; Nationals at Rs. 1,015 to Rs. 1,025; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 1,055; Orientals at Rs. 775; Parells at Rs. 340 to Rs. 345; Prince of Wales at Rs. 335; Sholapores at Rs. 1,600; Soondercass at Rs. 1,015 to Rs. 1,020; Southern Indias at Rs. 550 to Rs. 560; Victorias at Rs. 855 to Rs. 865; Western Indias at Rs. 1,035 to Rs. 1,055; and Framjee Petits at Rs. 870. Some Colabas Land and Port Canning shares have changed hands at Rs. 320 and Rs. 317½ respectively. There is little doing in Bank Stocks. In Miscellaneous Securities Bombay and Burmah Tradings steadily declined to Rs. 3,800, about the middle of the week. There was some speculative demand latterly, and they recovered about Rs. 75 per share, but at the close no better than the former figure could be obtained. There is a good enquiry for shares in Bombay Fire Insurance Company, which have advanced to Rs. 3,950. A few Kemp and Company's shares were sold at Rs. 252 each.

GREY GOODS.—The demand for the consuming districts continues on a limited scale, and it is reported that large stocks have accumulated in the up-country markets. This combined with the dull state of Manchester have had a depressing effect, and in order to make sales of any magnitude, lower prices would have to be accepted. In a short time the effect of the late favourable rains must begin to be felt. In *Bleached Goods* there is very little doing, and prices of reputed makes have declined about four to six annas per piece. In *Grey Yarns* the reported business is small, while the stocks of 30s Water and 40s Mule on the spot appear to be large. Local Yarns are not quite so active, and prices have receded 1-16 to ⅛ of an anna per lb. according to quality.

In *Copper Braziers* the business which has transpired appears to be of a retail character, and to-day's price is Rs. 45 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also depressed and the bazaar rate has receded to Rs. 35; to Rs. 35½ per cwt.

COALS are quiet, with a limited enquiry. We quote Welsh Hartley Rs. 12 to Rs. 12-8 per ton alongside; West Hartley Rs. 12-8; Australian Rs. 12; and Cardiff Rs. 13-8.

COTTON remains devoid of animation, and so long as home advices are of an unfavourable character the export demand will be limited. The reported transactions have therefore been small; they consist chiefly of Oomrawuttee and Dholleras descriptions, dealers in some instances giving a guarantee as to classification. The local Mills are daily in the market, but as they laid in considerable stocks before the break of the monsoon, their present purchases are of a retail character. Prices have fallen about Re. 1 per candy.

The movements of Cotton to 30th June last show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1883.	1882.	1881.
For the Week	12,000	21,000	17,000
Since 1st September	1,825,000	1,758,000	1,577,000
,, 1st January	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,000,000
Clearances for Sea.			
For the Week	9,000	15,000	12,000
Since 1st January	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,000,000

The following are to-day's quotations for [illegible]

Prompt Cotton, per Steamer to Liverpool, via Suez, and Freights to Liverpool, via Cape, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Oomrawuttee	Rs. 173	4·44
Do. do.	165	4·24
Good do.	158-159	4·16
Fine Dholleras	155	4·07
F. G. do.	178	4·62
Good do.	168	4·32
Fine Broach	156-160	4·19
F. G. G. do.	154	4·04
Good Bengal	131-135	3·47
Do. Western	160	4·12
F. G. F. do.	153	4·17
Good Dharwar Sawginned	165	4·31
Compta	140-141	3·73

WHEAT open with a better demand owing to the reduction in the rates of freight to Liverpool, London, and the Continental Ports, and although arrivals continue on a large scale, prices have been well maintained. A fair number of purchases are reported. We quote:—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 3½ to Rs. 3⅝ per candy; Yellow Rs. 3⅞ to Rs. 3¾; Luskari Rs. 3·6 to Rs. 3·8½; Catha Rs. 3·4 to Rs. 3·4½.

Linseed has remained steady throughout the week, and a pretty large business in spot parcels has been reported on the basis of Rs. 5-5½ to Rs. 5-6 per cwt. Stocks on the spot are now being gradually reduced as supplies from the interior have fallen off owing to the wet weather.

In *Rapeseed* we have only heard of some business in low descriptions at Red at Rs. 5-13 per cwt. There is little or nothing doing either in Guzerat or Cawnpore the prices for which have declined to Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt. and Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12 respectively.

Gingelly Seed being out of stock, we are unable to quote.

Poppy Seed has been in some request, and a few sales are reported to have taken place at Rs. 5-10 per cwt.

Moura Seed has also been enquired for, and some purchases for October-November delivery were made at Rs. 5½ per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	70 ct.	7818
Bank of Bengal	20,000	200	all	4 do.	266
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	4 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	135
National Bank of India	67,500	250	19½	5 do.	99 xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 30th June as compared with the statement of 23rd June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 23.	June 30.
	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,67,168	42,67,168
Do. do. at Branches	18,96,793	18,96,793
Other Deposits	1,81,40,946	1,81,40,946
Post Bills	6,235	6,705
Cash Credits undrawn	1,83,322	2,21,556
	3,79,25,663	3,80,79,120
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	61,26,510	62,78,077
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	14,45,203	13,36,462
Loans, on Security of do.	71,71,128	93,76,817
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,490	3,585
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,24,58,975	1,15,60,436
Stamps	5,077	2,952
Dead Stock	Rs. 2,43,763	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,36,000	5,17,744
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,05,485	7,37,005
Cash and Currency Notes	90,90,121	94,90,121
	3,79,25,663	3,80,79,120

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scindia, 1,633 tons, Captain, J. Stone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, viâ Galle, in ballast.

THE B. P. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Narrakul, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, 1,239 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, will sail to-day for London, viâ Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Brayson as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain A. Clark, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, viâ Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. D. H. G. Maclean, Hajee Abad Hoosen and friends, Mr. W. Gibbs, Mr. W. Milligan, and 38 deck.

THE P. and O.'s steamer Malwa, 1,939 tons, Captain A. C. Loggin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, &c., with the English mail and the following cargo:—63 packages coffee, 15 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold coins, 13 packages piece-goods, 6 packages hardware, 6 boxes gold, 1 box notes and rupees, 13 cases copper, 3 cases gold thread, 25 cases butter, 7 packages glassware, 5 packages ropes, 5 cases acid, 30 packages wool, 3 cases clocks, 25 cases beads, 9 cases wine, 146 boxes silver, 23 cases cologne, 12 packages lithographic stones, and some packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
2	Canara (s)	Sayers	Venice, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Melancelia	Kirkbride	Rotterdam.
	Peerless	Cooper	Mauritius.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Narrakul.
	Abyssinia (s)	Clark	Persian Gulf.
	Scindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta.

The steamer Canara, Sayers, to London via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Marion Hall s—319 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolrehim an Mahomed.

Hispania s—200 cases sheet iron, Abdoolrehman Sadlay Mahomed; 25 cases copper sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co; 90 bags French chalk, D. Rustomjee; 40 cases yellow metal sheets, R. & A. Hormusjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—15 bales printing paper, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim; 25 cases table salt, Burjorjee Hapticosa; 3 packages medicines, Cooper and Co; 3 cases wine and spirits, Volter, Palmer and Co.

Guy Mannering s—30 drums varnish, Abdoolcador Akbarhoosein.

FROM GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—12 cases marble slabs, Byramjee Nowrojee Mody.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—3 cases manufactured tobacco, J. Neuberg.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—20 cases beer, J. Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—31 bales cotton, Amerchand Lallee and Co; 16 bales cotton, Bhojraj Nursey and Co; 30 bales cotton, Bonn, cotton, A. Blaschek and Co; 30 bales cotton, Kesrel Tricoo; 15 Ashley and Co; 116 bales cotton, Nagoo Jeewoo; 69 bales cotton and 28 bales cotton; 200 cwts tapioca, 50 bales wool, Pragjee Todiscottee; 200 cwts tapioca, Ghella Bharmull; 2,080 cwts wheat, Lallee Poonjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Madhowjee Chhrjee; 276 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 276 bales cotton, Ranchoriall Girdhurlall; 207 bales cotton, Hemlall Tribhovandass; 400 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 37 bales cotton, Govindjee Nensey; 9 bales wool and 9 bales cotton, Govindjee Nensey; Jutterbhoy; 200 cwts goat hair, Shuruffbhoy; 200 bales wool, Goculdass wheat, Pelly and Co; 200 Mottee Jaitha; 23 bales Toolseedass; 40 bales wool, Nurseo Manjee Poonja and Co; 290 bales wool, Nurseo cotton, Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Pinnett and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ballarat s—19 cwts mace and 1½ cwts fishmaws, Ally Mahomed Hossain; 4 cwts cutjuice Jowraj; 5 cases Victoria s—12½ cwts kupilla, Rustomjee Jowraj; 5 cases peacock feathers, and 26 bales skins, Peerbhoy Dampee; 7 bales hides, Horjeebhoy Jumall; 6 bales skins, Subjally Rungiwally; 39 bales hides, Rahimanbhoy Russoolbhoy; 5 bales hides, Mahamed Hosan Hasanbhoy; 5,339 cwts myrabolans, and bhoy; 5,339 cwts wheat, 10,500 cwts myrabolans, and 6,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 8 bales hides, Pestonjee Kalidas; 26 bales skins, Shuruffbhoy Jafferbhoy; 183 cwts cloves, Peerbhoy Hakeemjee; 22 cwts cologne, 12 packages lithographic stones, and some packages merchandize.

FOR ANTWERP.

Monkseaton s—3,750 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers. Sussex s—600 cwts wheat and 6 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Surrey s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co. Menal—3,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Eastbourne s—21,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers. Linlithgow s—30,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hothessay s—9,144 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Castle Gate s—7,737 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Handel s—11,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co. Guy Mannering s—9,294 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abana s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co. Corinth s—31,762 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 6,000 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trowbridge—17,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Allegiant—3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellore s—372 bales cotton, Ramdass Inchumdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 30.

Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Beatson, Depy. Surg.-Genl., on leave, from Mean Meer.

July 1.

Harris, Lieut., Bhopal Battalion, on leave, from Sehore.
Minter, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Robertson, Major, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., on leave, from Simla.
Burn, Bgd.-Surg., on leave, from Aurungabad.
Wegg-Prosser, Lieut., Rifle Bgd. on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

July 2.

London, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Neemuch.
Grant, Col., 15th Madras N. I., from leave, from England.
Fawcett, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Johnson, Col., 4th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Beaver, Major, R. A., on half pay, from Mooltan.
Hornby, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Keays, Major, Staff Corps, to Jhansie, to join.
Garrett, Surg., Medical Staff Corps, to Poona, to join.
Watson, Capt., 4th Cavalry, to Kamptee, to join.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 LATE NEWS.
5 South-West Monsoon.—The Weather and the Crops.—Khassalam at Quetta.—Military.
8 Field Officers in the Indian Army.—Bounty Arabs.—Impressions of Service in India.—Courts-martial.
9 Malabar Hill.—Opium.—Revenue.—Indian Immigration to British Colonies.—Government Resolution.—The Egyptian Quarantine.—BOMBAY AND
8 Railway Collision at Bandora.
9 Damage to the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—Accidents in the Harbour.—The Mercantile Memorial Fund.—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
10 The Town Council.—Misappropriations of Money.—A Divorce Case.—Third Criminal Sessions.—Mr. Mayo.—A Suit for Damages Against the Times of India.—A Suit for
11 Electric Lighting in Bombay.—The Great Building Nuisance Case.—Elopement from Calcutta.—The Bombay Lively Stable Company.—The Merchants' Prince of Central India.
12 The Native Press.—CORRESPONDENCE: The Ratnagherry Election.—The Sewerage Question.—A new Plan for Missions.
13 LEADING ARTICLE: Military Transport by Indian Railways.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Hospitals for the Well-to-do.—The Distribution of Troops.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: Ireland and the Pope.
11 LEADING ARTICLES: A Legitimate Grievance.—Untrustworthy Reports.—AFGHANISTAN.
20 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders.—Bombay Government Orders.—Government of India Orders.
21 Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.—Bengal Government Orders.—Madras Government Orders.—Punjab Government Orders.—N.-W. Provinces Orders.—British Burma Orders.
Orders.
29 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—MONEY MARKET.
3 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
34 ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURGEON DENTIST.

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1878),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BLINDNESS.

ONE-THIRD of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles, or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Messrs. LAWRENCE and MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THIS BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany.
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments WAS ARRIVED by a recent Steamer from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, opposite Davidson's Close Fowras. AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Pianos.....10s. per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ..... 36 ,, or ,, 925
Semi-grand, on three legs.. 6 ,, or .. 1,875

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE AMOUNT MUST BE ADVANCED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BENNETT—July 1, at Marine Lines, Bombay, suddenly, Phillis Caroline, the wife of Lieut. R. A. Bennett, 9th Batta Mihdee Regt., attached to the 19th Bo. N. I., aged 23 years.

FLOYD—July 1, at Cumballa Hill, W. H. Floyd, Telegraph Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, aged 19.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACLEAN—June 29, at "Eskbank," Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Alex. Maclean, P. & O. Company, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

UNGER—JONES—June 28, at St. Mathias' Church, Madras, William Alexander Unger, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Morgan Jones, late Inspector of Police, Madras.—No Cards.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1883.

IN Mr. Campbell's new volume on Kolaba and Janjira, the curious student of the history of India's ancient foreign commerce will meet with abundant proofs of the fact that, as in other parts of the world, so in Western India trade went hand in hand with piracy. And it was not until the superior naval power of Great Britain put the last extinguisher on privateering and piracy of every kind on the high seas, that the trader began to breathe freely and international commerce on this side of India assumed the growth and importance it has attained in modern times. Kolaba and Janjira were at one time the strongholds of daring and adventurous pirates, like the Angrias and Sidis, who were at once the dread and scourge of the peaceful inhabitants of the Western Coast of India. Mr. Campbell's researches have enabled him to put forth a mass of incontrovertible evidence to show that from pre-historic times the Kolaba ports of Cheul, Mahad, Ghadegaum, and Rajpuri in Janjira were centres of trade with Arabia and Africa across the Indian Ocean. In two Kanheri cave inscriptions dated the beginning of the second century after Christ, the name of Cheul as Chemula is noticeable. It also appears that the fame of Cheul as an important centre of trade continued undiminished from the earliest historical times up to the end of the sixteenth century, and that the largest share of the traffic came to Cheul through the Bhore pass. There are other Buddhist caves near Roha, Ghadegaum, Mahad, as well as near the old town of Cheul, which indicate the existence of Buddhist settlements in Kolaba about the first century of the Christian era. Mr. Campbell, however, is not satisfied with the quota which Indian cave inscriptions have been able to furnish to the elucidation of the history of Cheul and its neighbouring ports. He appears to have diligently looked up every European authority, ancient and modern, and laid it under contribution. Cheul, he says, has a special interest since it is to Cheul that Ptolemy says he is indebted for all his information about Western India. The Greek geographer had conversations with [illegible] who came from Cheul, as the Greek Symulla, and the Kanheri Chemul are, we think, correctly identified with Cheul; and we are unable to see why the discovery of the village Chembur, or as it is called Chemud, in Trombay island in the Bombay harbour, should raise any doubt as to whether the old trade centre was there or at Cheul. Mr. Campbell's opinion that Cheul, not Chembur, was the Greek Symulla is, we think, the correct view of the matter, first because, as Mr. Campbell shows conclusively, it does not stand to reason that two places so near each other, and so fully on one line of traffic, as Kallian and Chembur, should have flourished at the same time, and that Ptolemy's headland of Symulla would be unmeaning if the town was Chembur in Bombay. From B. C. 200 to A. D. 200 it appears that India's chief trade was with the Red Sea and Egypt. The chief articles exported to Egypt were sesamum, oil, sugar, cotton of different kinds from the Deccan, silk thread and silk, spices, lac, indigo, diamonds, opals, emeralds, and pearls; while the imports consisted of wines, gums, brass, copper, corals, silver vases, plate glass, and "handsome young women for the king of the country." With respect to the last, Mr. Campbell observes in a note that "Greek or Yavan girls were much in demand as royal attendants and concubines. In one of Kalidas's dramas Yavan girls with bows and wearing garlands of wild flowers salute the king with the word charch, probably the Greek *chaire* or hail."

It is to this commercial intercourse of India with Egypt that in later times, that is to say, about the beginning of the 18th century, the rise of a historical family to fame as pirates and their subsequent ascendancy to power is due. The Angrias of Kolaba were once the famous pirates of Western India, and in the volume before us Mr. Campbell gives an interesting history of the rise, decline, and fall of their power. Tukojee Sankpal, the founder of the Angria family, was a negro born in an island in the Gulf of Ormuz. By religion he was a Musulman. In 1613 he was shipwrecked near Chaul. He assisted Shahjee, the father of Shivajee, in his war with the Moghuls, and became his companion and favourite. Tukojee conformed to Hindu rules and ceremonials, and was married to the daughter of Shahjee's minister. In those days it was no new thing for a man of a low caste to rise to the highest social status and dignity among the Hindus by observance of the ordinance of the Hindu religion and custom, and liberality to the Brahmans. It was Kanhojee, the grandson of Tukojee, however, who assumed the surname of Angria from Angarvadi, a village near Hurnai in Ratnagherry. In 1680 Kanhojee was appointed second-in-command of the Maratha fleet, but on the death of Sidojee Gujar, he became the admiral of the fleet. He is described as a daring and enterprising seaman and leader. He became a terror to all nations cruising in the Indian seas by his systematic plunder of their ships. He made Kolaba his head-quarters, and established stations at Suvarndurg and Vijayadurg. In 1717 he encountered the British ship Success, seized it, and successfully defended Vijayadurg from a British attack. In the following year a British squadron attacked Khanderi, then held by Angria. The attempt to take Khanderi proved unsuccessful. The English were short of hands. On the evening of the first day the Governor, Mr. Boone, issued a proclamation in which he offered on returning to Bombay Rs. 40 for the next day's service to any one who would volunteer, and if any one lost a leg, he would be taken to London, paid Rs 300 on arrival, and be employed in the Company's service for life. These liberal terms, however, brought only forty recruits to join the expedition. The garrison, however, received aid from a Portuguese Captain, and the thinned British squadron was driven off with loss. Encouraged by his success, Kanhojee's fleet seized a second English ship and carried her into Vijayadurg. These successive aggressions and insults naturally irritated the English, who sought the aid of the Portuguese, and a joint expedition was fitted up against Vijayadurg. Even this expedition failed through the fight. Elated by these successes, Angria wrote a letter to the English Governor, full of taunts. Mr. Campbell quotes this letter in full in a foot-note. It is quaint and quite characteristic of the Maratha pirate. The English Governor remonstrated with Kanhojee on his desire to possess what is another person's property. To this Kanhojee cunningly replies:—"Touching the desire of possessing what is another's, I do not find the merchants exempt from this sort of ambition, for this is the way of the world; for God gives nothing immediately from himself, but takes from one to give to another. Whether this is right or no, who is able to determine?" In 1728 Kanhojee was disposed to be on friendly terms with the English, but in 1729 he seized the East India Company's galley King William. The Bombay Government in 1730 entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Phond Sawant of Vadi, and were preparing for an expedition against the Angria Chief, when they learnt that Kanhojee Angria was dead. Kanhojee had six sons, and they were all imbued more or less with the fire of their father. So great, says Mr. Campbell, were the strength and activity of Angria's fleet that it cost the East India Company £50,000 (Rs. 5,00,000) a year to protect their trade. There is no doubt that the Angrias gave much trouble to the Government of the East India Company until the dynasty became extinct on the death of Raghojee Angria in 1839. He had a posthumous son, who was recognised by the Government of Bombay as Chief of Kolaba under the title of Kanhojee II., but in the following year the infant chief died, and there was no one in the legitimate line of the Angria family to succeed him. The widows of Raghojee indeed applied for leave to adopt an heir, but the Governor-General declined to grant their request, and so Kolaba lapsed into the possession of the British Government. The three widows of Raghojee were allowed a pension of Rs. 28,000, and Mr. J. M. Davies was appointed Political Superintendent, and instructed to bring the revenue system of the district to the British system. The political history of Janjira runs on the same lines as that of the Angrias of Kolaba. The Sidis of Janjira were no less formidable as pirates in the Indian seas than the Angrias. The volume abounds with interesting accounts of the hill forts, and of the various caves to be found in the Kolaba district. Every page of the work evinces great research, sound scholarship, and unusual powers of condensing the mass of materials placed at the disposal of Mr. Campbell.

THOSE who imagined the Bishops had withdrawn their opposition to the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill appear to have underrated prelatical stubbornness on this matter. It turns out from the division list that the two archbishops and twenty bishops voted against the Bill, while not one voted in favour of it. The two great parties were divided on the question, though the greater portion of the minority was composed of Liberal peers. There was not even unanimity in point of religion. The Evangelical Earl Cairns moved the rejection of the Bill, and was followed into the lobby by the High Church Lord Chancellor. The Catholic peers, singularly enough, were divided, Lords Kenmare, Camoys, and Oxford voting for, and Lords Arundell of Wardour, Gerard, Denbigh, and Bury against, the Bill. As we already anticipated, the influence of the Court was exercised on behalf of the Bill, and if a society paper is to be trusted, to an extent previously unknown. The Prince of Wales and the Dukes [illegible] and Albany voted "[illegible]," said "the Prince [illegible] Bill, but exercised [illegible] for it; the majority [illegible] accounted for by [illegible] Princes; and all [illegible] own set voted with [illegible] majority in favour [illegible] long as we find [illegible] through the country of the [illegible] dozen votes transferred the majority from side to the other. Last year the Bill was defeated by a majority of three, and this year the second reading was carried by a majority of seven. Lords Poltimore and Granville, who last year voted against the Bill, this year in favour of it, so that only [illegible] ten votes are accounted for [illegible] six as the differential result [illegible] whip. The papers received by the mail enable us to gather some reasons for the ultimate rejection of the Bill. There were, it seems, some provisions of the Bill so objectionable that many peers voted for it on the understanding that those would be amended. The retrospective operation of the Bill, though just enough in itself, gave rise to many anomalies. It enacted, for example, that though marriages with a deceased wife's sister, contracted previous to the passing of the Act, should be legalised, the Act would not apply to cases in which a man, after marrying his deceased wife's sister, had contracted a third marriage with another woman, during the lifetime of the first wife's sister. That is to say that an unfortunate deceased wife's sister whose husband had been base enough to desert her had no redress. Of course it would be equally unjust to annul the marriage which had been duly contracted according to the provisions of the law as then existing. If it were urged in such a case, that the deceased wife's sister married her brother-in-law subject to all the disadvantages of such an union, and had therefore no absolute claim to the indemnification accorded to other women in a similar position whose husband had been faithful to them, this plea does not meet the case of the children. Surely the children of such a marriage ought not to be declared bastards because their father abandoned their mother. This difficulty would never have arisen had the English laws respecting adoption been conceived in a rational and charitable spirit. But as they are, it becomes extremely difficult to draft a Bill such as the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill which shall not operate unjustly tow

[illegible] Chief [illegible] East, [illegible] Brewer, took recom[illegible] Henderson, senior [illegible] Royal Humane [illegible] Lee, [illegible] Bank con[illegible] while off [illegible] Bombay, a seaman fell overboard from aloft and although the ship was running from four to five knots at the time, Lieutenant Henderson, without waiting to divest himself of his clothing, jumped off the poop and succeeded, after much trouble, in saving the man's life.

An Oriental bazaar in aid of the Lahore Cathedral Building Fund was to be held in the Marlborough Rooms, Regent-street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th of June. The bazaar was to be opened by Sir Richard Temple, Bart.

CAPTAIN BERKELY ARCHER, *alias* Wadge, seems to have once more escaped from the toils. His case was before Mr. Flowers, the Magistrate at Bow-street, on Saturday, the 9th June. It was then stated that Wadge was taken before the same Court a fortnight before, on his return from America, on a charge of forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £65 15s. A remand was then granted for a week, there being no prosecutor: and subsequently another week's remand was granted for the same reason. The prisoner's solicitor asked for his discharge, but that the Magistrate refused, granting, however, his release on bail on his own recognizances for £80. On the 9th June, when the case was again called on, Mr. Pollard appeared on behalf of the Treasury to conduct the case; but neither prisoner, prosecutor, nor witnesses were in attendance. Mr. Pollard said that "from inquiries that had been made it was perfectly clear there had been a gross abuse of the Extradition Treaty." The country had been put to great expense in securing the prisoner upon sworn information, and it was a question whether the parties swearing that information could not be proceeded against for conspiracy if they were in England, but there was every reason to believe that one of the deponents was in New York. The prisoner's solicitor, who was present, said that Wadge had been "the victim of a wicked conspiracy," and again asked for his discharge, but this was again refused, the Magistrate postponing the matter to the 18th June, observing that then was the question of estreating the prisoner's recognizances to be considered.

Truth says:—The details connected with the death of Lieutenant C. J. Noble, of the 5th Madras N. I., seem to call for strict investigation. The unfortunate officer shot himself in the foot, and had to be carried thirty-five miles before arriving at a station where a doctor was supposed to be quartered. No doctor, however, could be found until nearly four days after the accident, and by that time mortification had set in. It would be interesting to know why the station of Chunda was left so long without the services of a medical man of some sort."

WE give in another column a report of a warm debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the charge of complicity in the Alexandria massacres brought against the Khedive by Lord Randolph Churchill. In an issue of the *Times* subsequent to the debate, we see it stated that "a correspondence is in progress between Mr. Gladstone and Lord R. Churchill as to the charges in connexion with the execution of Suleiman Sami, recently brought by the noble lord in the House of Commons. Lord R. Churchill has offered to place all the facts in his possession before a proper tribunal carrying on a public inquiry, but he objects to the matter being made a simple one of inquiry by letter between the Foreign Office and officials in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone has written to the noble lord informing him that he will communicate with Earl Granville on this point."

THE honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Sir Richard Temple at the recent Cambridge commencement. Mr. Sandys, who was Public Orator, dilated at some length on Sir Richard's claims to the dignity, concluding as follows:—

"Talium virorum virtute imperium illud ingens Indicæ magis stabilitum communumque est; talium virorum merita, tum ab ipsa Britannia, tum ab imperi nostri orientalis gentibus animo grato commemorantur; talium virorum laudes Mercuris ipsius præconio concludere ausim:

'Quantas ostentant, aspice, vires;
Atque nubuta gerunt civili tempora quercu.'

Ergo nostra quoque corona decoranda virum imperi nostri ob civis etiam in pace servatos corona civica ornandum, virum imperio tanto dignum, baronetum illustrium stirpi, Richardum, addi jubet."

In introducing Lieutenant-General Walker, Surveyor-General of India, who was a recipient of a similar honour, the Orator remarked that in our Indian Empire the old precept *Divide et impera* had been obeyed in a new sense by the carrying out of the great trigonometrical survey, the work of which for twenty years had been supervised by Sir George Everest.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Pall Mall Gazette's* "City Notes" says:—While most people are discussing the necessity for making a second Suez Canal, it is worth while noting that Mr. Pender, M.P., has expressed a conviction that in the next ten years it will be as necessary to have a third Canal as it is now to have a second. In process of time there promises to be very little of the Isthmus of Suez left. The mania for making canals shows no sign of abatement. The French company which has taken in hand the severing of the Malay peninsula has just issued a favourable report as to its prospects. The works at the Isthmus of Corinth are going on; we noticed the other day the successful formation of a company for cutting a canal through Florida; two Central American canals and one ship railway are already in hand; and now it is announced that the project for making a ship canal through the island of Ramesseram, between Ceylon and the mainland, is about to be carried out. The capital of the last-named company is half a million sterling, and as it has secured the sanction of the Government, it is expected the work will soon be put in hand.

HICKS PASHA telegraphed from Khartoum on June 11:—"All well: preparations making for Kordofan campaign, which demands 3,000 men and also more cavalry. Seunar has completely submitted. Negotiations are going on with some other chiefs belonging to the country west of the Nile."

THE Friday's London papers state that Earl Granville had offered his good services for an amicable settlement of the Franco-Malagasy question, and that friendly correspondence with that view was passing between France and Great Britain. The French Ambassador had an interview with Lord Granville on Wednesday, and on Thursday he called at the Foreign Office and remained some time. M. Tissot, the French Ambassador, was to have left London on June 14, on leave, but for important diplomatic reasons he postponed his departure for a week.

THE Malagasy ambassadors remained in London when the mail left, not at the request of Her Majesty's Government, but in order to receive further instructions from the Hova Government. It is not at present in contemplation that the Ambassadors will re-visit Paris before their return home, but it is understood that, while willing to enter into a treaty with France similar to the treaties with other countries, the ambassadors will not entertain any question involving the protectorate of France over the island.

AFTER full inquiry at the scene of the catastrophe the agents of the Admiralty telegraphed that H.M.S. Lively is a wreck, and nothing can be done to float her. She will be broken up in time. A court-martial was to assemble immediately at Portsmouth.

MR. DANIEL, Q.C., Judge of the Leeds County Court, has drawn the attention of the solicitors practising before him to a statement attributed to Mr. Chamberlain, namely, "that the great majority of trustees appointed heretofore were little better than swindlers." Mr. Daniel said that the statement, so far as the three important courts over which he presides were concerned, was a calumnious libel.

A DUBLIN telegram, dated June 1, says:—There is reason to believe that the authorities in Dublin have been informed of the existence of a secret society recently formed, the object of which is the "removal" of all informers, and the informer James Carey in particular. In consequence of this information Carey is at present forbidden to go outside Kilmainham gaol. Houses in which the members of this society are supposed to meet are being closely watched by detectives, and a raid recently made on one of these houses proving fruitless, the police charged the proprietor with selling liquor during unlicensed hours. It is further added that the police have declined to be responsible for James Carey should he be set at large.

A DUBLIN correspondent says that the authorities are now hopeful that they will be able to trace the murderers of Lord Mountmorres. The secret inquiry [illegible] Acts now being held at [illegible] out some startling [illegible] before the Castle [illegible] suppose [illegible] under a stro[illegible] in [illegible]

It is to be hoped, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, that, for the present at least, there will be no renewal of these Channel ballooning adventures, which as exhibitions of foolhardiness are beginning to lose their interest and threaten to become a mere nuisance. It is of course possible that at some future day balloons may be brought under some sort of control, and that voyages across the Channel may be performed in them with safety; but in the meantime it is as senseless to attempt to use them for this purpose as it would be to venture on the sea in a vessel without a rudder.

A TELEGRAM received in London through Reuter's Agency from Melbourne, dated June 14, says that the steamer Austral, belonging to the Orient line, which left Sydney on the 9th June, after being raised from the bottom of Sydney Harbour, for Melbourne and London, had put into Auckland disabled. All were well on board. The steamer was to be detained at Auckland to have her machinery overhauled.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE sentence on Captain Mayers, paymaster of the Berkshire Regiment, was received at Gosport on Saturday (June 9), and formally announced to the prisoner, who will be removed to Winchester to undergo his imprisonment. On being informed of the sentence, Captain Mayers instructed his "legal friend," Mr. Feltham, solicitor, of Portsea, to take the necessary steps to obtain a new trial.

THE Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution have decided upon the following subject for the Prize Essay of 1884:—"The machine gun: has it a place in the field, in a siege train, or in a fortress?" Candidates are restricted to officers of the regiment on full pay and members of the institution.

THE Duke of Cambridge has appointed Major Hamilton to succeed Colonel Gossett in the command of the Royal Engineers' Camp at Aldershot.

A DIFFICULTY has cropped up in connection with the storage of gun-cotton in the tropics. It appears that the cylinders of wet gun-cotton stored on Butcher's Island for the Royal Navy have been found to generate such a quantity of gas as to render the cylinders dangerous. In the Aden arsenal a similar danger has been discovered, and the home authorities have accordingly sanctioned the destruction of the explosive cotton at both places.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—"If the announcement that the abolition of Musketry Instructors in India takes date from the 1st July next is correct, is it too late to hope that the 15th October may be substituted for the 1st July? Instructors of Musketry, in common with other Regimental Staff Officers, are entitled to sixty days' privilege leave on full pay and allowances during the leave season. Those Instructors who took their sixty days in May and June drew full pay and allowances while absent, but those unfortunates who intended going on leave for the last two months, calculating upon the same indulgence, will either have to give up the idea of leave altogether or take it on Rs. 256 a month. Many of your readers may not be aware that the total number of gazetted Musketry Instructors of British Infantry Regiments in Bengal was, on the 31st December last, only twenty-two. It would be out of place to discuss in this letter the policy that has led to the abolition of their appointments, but it is not, I think, inopportune to draw the attention of the authorities to a means of softening the blow that has fallen so heavily upon a few officers whose zeal and efficiency have never been called in question."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, June 30.—The depression noticed over the Sunderbunds yesterday has travelled southwestward to Cuttack, occasioning a fall of the barometer at that and the Madras stations, and a rapid rise in Bengal. The wind in the east circulates round the depression, and blows freshly elsewhere. The barometer has also risen, but there has been little change of wind. The weather is generally cloudy, and a heavy fall of rain has occurred over N.-W.P. and the Punjab, occasioning a brisk decrease of temperature. Rain to-day:—Gopalpore, 5 inches; Cuttack 4 inches; Simla, Roorkee, Chittagong, Cochin, Akyab, 2 inches. Thunderstorms: Bareilly, Darjeeling, Calcutta, Pulse Point, Bombay, 1 inch; Chakrata, Meerut, Lucknow, Burdwan, Surat, Goa, Mangalore, 1 inch. Previously—Rangoon 3 inches: Hamerpoor, 2½ inches; Naini Tal, 1 inch.

July 1.—The Bengal barometric depression is passing westward and now has its centre near Seoni. It is filling up somewhat, but has occasioned a fall of two tenths in the barometer over the Central Provinces, and a slighter fall over the peninsula. A brisk increase is in progress in Bengal and the Punjab. The wind circulates round the depression, blowing from the south over the Bay, from the east over Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces, from the north-west in the Central Provinces, and from the west over the peninsula. The weather is somewhat finer in Bengal and the Punjab; cloudy elsewhere, with heavy rain in the Central Provinces. Rain to-day:—Nagpore and Seoni, 4 inches; Jubbulpore and Belgaum, 1 inch; Peshawur, Lahore, Gopalpore, and Akyab, 1 inch. Previously—Naini Tal and Aligarh, 1 inch; Satara, Calicut, and Prome, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
Previously regd.	14 10	21 73	20 33	23 45
1 Sunday	0 95			
2 Monday	0 28	0 23	0 23	0 12
Total	14 46	21 96	20 56	23 57
Corresponding date last year	29 86	25 17	31 39	36 73

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(2ND JULY, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to mean of day and sea level.	Barometer. Variation in Position in 24 hours.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgrs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·98	01·0	N W	7	0·00
Surat	29·75	00·3	S W	2	0·33
Bombay	29·85	01·1	W S W	21	0·25
Ratnagherry	29·74	02·2	W	8	1·03
Karwar	29·80	02·0	S W	Strong	0·25
Mangalore	29·85	02·3	W	6	0·14
Calicut	29·92	02·6	N W	12	1·26
Cochin	29·91	02·5	N N W	...	0·74
Manulipatam	29·87	02·8	W N W	9	0·03
Madras	29·84	02·3	W	14	1·83
Negapatam	29·87	02·4	S W	10	0·00

A cyclone moving W. N. W. at about 220 miles a day; centre at 10 hours over Indore.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ballarat, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for London with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Townsend and two daughters.
Mr. F. Mason.
Mr. De Wilton.
Master C. Collins.
Miss Emmeline Nunez-Waillt.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Basger.
Mr. Grant.
Mrs. C. Rutter.
Mr. J. Bain.
Mrs. Shanklin.
Mr. A. Barrowes.
Mr. J. Shepherd.
Miss Stannus.
Mr. E. Foster.
Mr. S. Boys.
Mr. and Mrs. Woodman.
Miss Woodman.
Miss Bealby.
Mr. G. Madeley.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Dives and two infants.
Mr. E. S. Flint.
Mr. J. Macdonald.
Mr. Edward Eggleston.
Mr. John Allcman.
Mr. Ashwood.
Mr. Turner.
Mr. P. J. O'Callaghan.
Mr. Upcott.
Mr. C. Connor.
Col. G. S. P. Hornby.
Lieut. R. B. Loudon.
Capt. Beaver.
Mr. W. J. Thompson.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hedley.
Major and Mrs. Bigge.
Dy.-Surg.-Genl. W. M. Beatson.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon. H. S. Cunningham.
Mr. Macfarlane.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray Dinsmore.
Mr. and Mrs. G. E. A. Ross and child.
Lieut. R. H. Jennings.
Mr. H. J. Woods.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Reid.
Mr. C. D. Lorrait.
Major G. F. O'Bougbey.

FOR VENICE.

Major and Mrs. J. Robertson.
Mr. Greenhelm.
Mr. D. H. Glade.
Mr. and Mrs. Brook Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Ponsonby.
Mr. A. Bertrand.
Mr. W. M. Macdonald.
Mr. R. Hill.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Major A. G. Creagh.

DAMAGE TO THE E. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WE are now able to give some further particulars as to the damage done to the line of the above railway company at Naosaree on account of the recent heavy rainfall. This was the very place where, last year, on the 11th of September, the river Poorna rose to such an unprecedented height as to wash away the bridge which spanned it to the north, and to damage the other to the south. In the place of these bridges the railway authorities constructed new ones several feet higher, in order to make them as little liable as possible to feel the effects of the annual floods. The height of the new bridges necessitated the raising of the embankments on either side for a considerable distance, by about six or seven feet, so that their total height reached about forty feet from the ground. The continuous rains—about fourteen inches being registered in two days—told upon the new earthworks, which being hardly a year old, had not had sufficient time to consolidate themselves. A great portion of the new embankments were, about the 29th ultimo, washed away, and the line being consequently very seriously weakened, the up passenger trains did not proceed further than Naosari, and the down passenger trains were for a like reason detained at Surat. At both these places every possible effort was made by the railway authorities to secure the ease and comfort of the passengers. In the meanwhile, Mr. Tudball, the Traffic Superintendent, who was ordered by the Traffic Manager to proceed at once to the scene, made strenuous efforts to repair the damage. On Friday the restorations were sufficiently made to admit of the down mail being propelled over a distance of about two miles by several hundreds of coolies who were employed for the purpose. The up passenger trains were carried over the embankment in the same manner. By the continued application of large forces of workmen, through communication was restored on Saturday evening, when the road was declared passable for engines. Both the bridges over the Poorna river have fortunately weathered the storm admirably.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

DIVORCE SUITS.

KURSEDJEE VS. DOSSABHOY BURJORJEE DOOMUSIA.

MR. JEHANGIR MERWANJEE presented a plaint, which stated that the plaintiff was married to the respondent in February, 1864, at Doomus, a town near Surat. She was then 11 years old, and the respondent was 19 years of age. After the marriage they had never lived together. Eight or ten days after the marriage, the respondent left Doomus and came to Bombay, where he worked four or five years as a domestic servant in the employment of Manockjee Cursetjee Dady Burjorna, *alias* Batena. Since the last twelve or thirteen years, however, he had disappeared from Bombay and had not been heard of as being alive; nor had any of his near relations heard of him. The petitioner therefore prayed for a divorce under section 29 of Act XV. of 1865.

The judge remarked that a notice of the disappearance of the respondent should be inserted in the vernacular newspapers, and inquired which of the Gujeratee newspapers of Bombay was the most widely circulated.

Mr. Jehangir owing said the *Rast Goftar* had the largest circulation.

His lordship accepted the plaint, directing that a notice about the whereabouts of the respondent should be inserted every week in the *Rast Goftar* for three months, and once in one of the daily English newspapers. The hearing of the case was fixed for the 1st October next.

AWABAI VS. PEROZSHAH FRAMJEE AND ASHABEE.

THE petitioner in this case sued for a divorce on the ground of the respondent's adultery with the co-respondent. Mr. Pestonjee Mehta and Mr. Viccajee, instructed by Mr. J.C. Cama, appeared for the petitioner. The respondent, who has embraced Islamism and assumed the name of Shaik Ibrahim, appeared in court in the Mahomedan dress. The case was heard before his lordship and delegates.

The petitioner's case was that she was married to the respondent in Bombay on the 20th October 1876, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Zoroastrian religion. They had lived together as husband and wife for about three years. In 1881 her husband deserted her and went to live at Ahmednagar, Poona, Dabhoi, and whilst there contracted an improper intimacy with the co-respondent. Some months ago he came to Bombay with Ashabee, and they had been living together here ever since.

The respondent said that, in consequence of disputes and disagreements between him and the petitioner and her parents, he took up an appointment as engine-driver at Dabhoi, and resided there. On the 26th March, 1882, he of his own free will embraced Mahomedanism and communicated such change of religion to Cursetjee Cowasjee, the petitioner's father, telling him that he was at liberty to give his daughter in marriage to such person as he thought proper. In April, 1882, he married the co-respondent at Dabhoi according to the rites and ceremonies of the Mahomedan religion, and had been living with her ever since. He submitted that since his embracing Mahomedanism, his marriage and every connection with the petitioner were legally dissolved.

After evidence had been gone into, Mr. Viccajee argued that the defendant, who was born and bred a Zoroastrian, and had, as such, incurred certain liabilities and obligations by his marriage, was to all intents and purposes a monogamist. He could not marry again during the lifetime of his wife, without incurring the penalty of bigamy or of committing adultery, by a mere change of religion.

The Judge requested the delegates to find, in the first instance, whether the defendant had validly become a Mahomedan as was alleged by him, or simply for the purpose of associating with the co-defendant.

After a short consultation, Sir Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, the foreman of the delegates, said that six of them were of opinion that the defendant validly became a Mahomedan, while five of them were of a contrary opinion.

The Judge said that, in the interest of society and for the due administration of the Parsee Marriage Act, he would accept the opinion of the minority in preference to that of the majority. His lordship then summed up at some length on the assumption that the defendant continued to be a Parsee.

The delegates, after retiring for consultation, found as follows:—That there was desertion by the defendant for over two years; that the plaintiff was entitled to a divorce; and that the defendant should pay her Rs. 5 a month until she re-married or until his or she died. The other issues were found in the negative except No. 5, which the judge reserved.

His lordship, accepting the verdict of the delegates, pronounced a decree nisi for a divorce, to be made absolute six months hence. The first defendant was ordered to bear the costs of the suit and to pay plaintiff Rs. 5 a month for her maintenance until he or she died, or until she re-married.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NATIVE JURISDICTION BILL.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th ult., Sir H. Maxwell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when the two reports, complete and incomplete, of the debate in the Indian Legislative Council upon Mr. Ilbert's Native Jurisdiction Bill would be laid upon the table of the House, in accordance with his undertaking made on the 28th of May.

Mr. Cross.—The telegraphic summary of the debate on the Jurisdiction Bill will be presented to-day and distributed with the full report of the debate which was laid on the table on the 28th of May and is now being printed.

Replying to Mr. E. Stanhope,

Mr. Cross said that the Government had asked for the reports demanded by Lord Ripon from the local Governments.

Sir H. Maxwell asked whether there was any precedent for a debate in the Legislative Council being reported at the expense of the Government excepting the Budget debates, which were not controversial.

Mr. Cross.—I cannot answer that question without notice.

MR. ILBERT'S BILL.

On the 12th ult. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government were able to confirm the statement of the Calcutta Correspondent of *The Times* that the great majority of the officials of India, and those of Bengal and Assam, had almost unanimously reported against Mr. Ilbert's Native Jurisdiction Bill; and when those reports would be laid upon the table.

Mr. Cross.—I am notable to confirm the statement of the Calcutta Correspondent of *The Times* alluded to in the question of the hon. member for Eye; and considering that I do not know whether the reports of all the provincial Governments have yet been considered by the Government of India, I cannot say when they will be laid upon the table.

Mr. Rylands asked the hon. member for Eye, who had given notice that on Friday he would call attention to the conduct of Lord Ripon in regard to that question, whether, seeing that those reports were not forthcoming, he would not postpone his motion.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said he was most reluctant to abandon the opportunity, very rarely obtained by private members, of bringing the menacing condition of India before the House. Since I referred to Lord Ripon's administration, I have received an immense number of communications from all parts of India testifying to the bitterness of race antagonism and protesting against Lord Ripon's legislation and policy; but I feel that the point urged by the hon. member for Burnley is extremely important. The great majority of the official reports are strongly opposed to Mr. Ilbert's Bill, and my case will be much strengthened by the production of these reports. For this reason I do not propose to proceed so soon as Friday with my motion against the policy of Lord Ripon.

HYDERABAD AND CHUNDA RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th ult., Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table the papers relating to the construction of a railway from Hyderabad to Chunda under the guarantee of the Government of the Nizam.

Mr. Cross.—The papers in the India Office relating to this matter refer to negotiations extending over some years, but which have not yet led to any definite result. At present they must be considered confidential. In the course of a few weeks I hope to be able to give the hon. member for Mid Lincolnshire further information.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received a telegram from Pasha in regard to a change in his place of exile; whether he would lay these papers upon the table of the House; and whether any steps were being taken to secure to the exiles the *minimum* allowance which the Governor of Ceylon had stated was requisite for them—viz., £30 per month to each family.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—Yes, Sir; these papers will be laid upon the table. It is under consideration in distributing the additional £400 recently awarded to the prisoners, to distinguish the different cases so far as possible, and to assist those most in need. Her Majesty's Government are in communication with Sir E. Malet and the Governor of Ceylon in the matter.

Mr. Stanhope asked whether the first act of the Governor of Ceylon on returning from three months' leave of absence was not to give a banquet to Arabi?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—We have no information of that kind.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT AND THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th ult., Viscount Enfield asked the Secretary of State for India whether any decision had been arrived at with regard to granting "field allowance" in the recent Egyptian campaign to the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment and the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders. The subject had been alluded to some weeks ago in Parliament, and the noble Earl had promised to give it consideration.

The Earl of Kimberley.—I am happy to be able to inform my noble friend that I have approved of the grant to both the battalions in question of the full six months' field allowance. The War Office has been duly informed of this decision.

INDIAN CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Carbutt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India to state under what circumstances Captain L. W. Otley, R.E., was appointed (see *Government of India Gazette* notification No. 106, dated April 28, 1883) a superintending engineer, third grade, in the Public Works Department, in supersedure of 20 Civil Engineers of greater seniority; and whether Her Majesty's Government approved of the action of the military heads of the department in India filling almost all the administrative posts in the Public Works with officers of Royal Engineers; also in what particular circumstances Lieutenant G. K. Scott Moncrieff, R. E., assistant engineer, first grade, Indian Public Works Department, was appointed (see *Gazette of India*, May 9, 1883) a deputy-consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, in supersedure of 27 senior officers, nine of whom were second grade assistant engineers for 12 years and upwards; Lieutenant G. K. Scott Moncrieff, R. E., entered the Public Works Department; also to state what experience of railways Lieutenant Scott Moncrieff, R.E., had had which rendered him a proper officer to be consulted on railway matters; and to inquire whether Her Majesty's Government approved of the appointment of military officers without experience to such posts at a time when economy might be effected by employing some of the many duly qualified civil engineers in the Department who were senior to Lieutenant Scott Moncrieff, R. E.

Mr. Cross: The Government of India do not furnish the India Office with particulars respecting appointments such as those referred to in the question of my hon. friend. I am unable to state what reasons there may have been for the appointment of Lieutenant Scott Moncrieff. Such appointments are not made by "the military heads of the Department," as my hon. friend seems to suppose; but by the Government of India, who, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, may be relied on to make a fit choice of officers for particular posts.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th ultimo, Colonel Dawnay said it would be recollected that he had lately put a question as to an alleged assault upon an English gentleman at Allahabad by native servants of the Gaekwar of Baroda, and was erroneously supposed to convey an imputation on the Viceroy of India which was not intended on his part. He was very happy now to be able to state, that owing to communications which he had received through the courtesy of the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary of State for India, he had satisfied himself that the incident referred to in his question related to another native Prince and not to the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was incapable of acting in the manner suggested, and that Lord Ripon had taken no action of the kind attributed to him.

Mr. Cross: I am glad that the hon. and gallant member for Thirsk has withdrawn and apologised for the statement contained in his question. It is unnecessary for me to say a word on behalf of Lord Ripon, but he wishes me to say that the Gaekwar is quite incapable of committing such an act as that attributed to him. The Gaekwar is an accomplished gentleman, a prince of the highest reputation, and he will feel keenly and resent deeply the charge made against him. I am very glad that it is withdrawn.

THE CASE OF MR. BANERJEA.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th ult., Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what was the precise charge on which Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, C.S., had been removed from the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Cross: Mr. Banerjea, as assistant-magistrate, had to submit periodically a record of the state of business in his court. In order to prevent this record showing the extent of the arrears into which through sheer neglect of duty he had allowed the cause-list to fall, he was guilty, in the words of the Governor-General in Council (Lord Northbrook) of "dishonest fabrication of his judicial records," of "palpable abuse of his judicial powers," and of "the infliction of injustice upon innocent persons." In other words, he had grossly neglected his duty, and excused himself by repeated prevarications. The charges against Mr. Banerjea are so lengthy, complicated, and technical that nothing would be gained by giving them in detail. But I shall be happy to show the papers to any hon. member who may wish to see them.

Mr. Crees said that Mr. Banerjea had been appointed an honorary magistrate on account of having achieved very considerable municipal distinction at Calcutta.

MAJOR BARING'S EGYPTIAN APPOINTMENT.

IN the House of Commons, on the 11th ultimo, Lord R. Churchill asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was intended to take a vote in Supply for the salary and allowances of Major Baring; whether the relative position of Major Baring as Agent and Consul-General would be the same as that of Lord Dufferin with respect to the officers in command of Her Majesty's naval and military forces in Egypt; and whether Major Baring would be independent of, or subordinate to, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—It is not intended to take a Supplementary Vote in Supply for Major Baring's salary and allowances. I am not sure that I rightly understand the bearing of the second portion of the noble lord's question, but I may explain that the position of Lord Dufferin was altogether an exceptional one, and cannot be compared with that to be held by Major Baring, who succeeds Sir E. Malet, and not Lord Dufferin. Major Baring's rank and position will therefore be the same as those of Sir E. Malet, and he will continue to receive his instructions from the Secretary of State, to whom his correspondence will be directly addressed, copies, when necessary, being sent to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, according to the rule hitherto adopted by Her Majesty's Agents in Egypt.

Mr. Gorst.—Is the House to understand that no part of the pay and allowances of Major Baring will become payable during the present financial year? (Hear, hear.)

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—No, I do not say so.

Mr. W. H. Smith.—The matter stands in this way:—It is proposed to increase the salary of a certain office, and for that increase a sum of £2,000 will be required. Do the Government intend to make that increase without giving Parliament an opportunity of expressing an opinion on it? (Hear, hear.)

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I do not think it would be fair to give an answer to a question of this character without notice.

Sir H. Wolff.—Notice has been given. The question put by my noble friend is "whether it is intended to take a vote in Supply for the salary and allowances of Major Baring."

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I have answered that portion of the question.

Sir H. Wolff.—If it is not, then where will the extra £2,000 be obtained?

Lord R. Churchill.—I give notice that, as the noble lord has stated that the extra salary and allowances of Major Baring will be included in the Diplomatic Vote, I shall, upon that vote move, as an amendment to it, that the vote be reduced by a sum of £2,000.

Mr. Onslow gave notice that, on an early date, he would ask whether it was proposed to give any recompense to Major Baring, and if so, whether such recompense would be derived from the Indian or the Imperial revenues.

Mr. A. O'Connor inquired whether, except for this extra payment to Major Baring, there would not be a surplus of £3,000.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I believe I am right in saying that there would be no difficulty whatever, if economies are effected in one vote, in applying the surplus resulting from such economies towards payments in respect of another vote.

Mr. W. H. Smith.—The point to which I desire the noble lord to direct his attention is this:—Parliament has had notice that the salary of a certain office is £2,000, and the Government are now proposing to increase that salary. I think that is an unusual course. (Cheers.) I think it is an unusual course to increase a salary in that way without asking the authority of Parliament. Do the Government intend to increase that salary without the authority of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—Nobody could possibly object to the right hon. gentleman bringing forward that question upon the Diplomatic Vote. I think the right hon. gentleman will see that I have fairly answered the question upon the paper, and that any further discussion should properly be taken then.

Sir S. Northcote.—I wish to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the Secretary to the Treasury, whether any arrangement respecting Major Baring's salary has been brought before the Treasury, and whether the Treasury have given it their sanction. (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—No arrangement of that character has been officially brought forward, though we are aware that it will be brought forward in due course. (Oh!) My intention is that the charge should be explained to Parliament before the charge is made (hear, hear), and I will take care that it is explained to the House before the work is brought forward. (Hear, hear.)

The Vote called in question was again discussed on the 14th ult.

Mr. W. H. Smith asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether seeing that the sum of £2,000 was placed in the Estimates as the salary of the Consul-General in Egypt, it was the intention of the Treasury to authorise higher payment to Major Baring.

Mr. Onslow also asked whether it was proposed to be given to Major Baring, on account of the transfer from India to Egypt, any retiring allowance, the Imperial exchequer being charged with the amount of the proposed remuneration; and whether a vote on this account was to be asked for.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—It is intended to propose that the salary of the Consul-General in Egypt shall be £5,000 a year; and a personal allowance will be granted to Major Baring, not to be continued to his successor. The amount of this allowance has not been settled, but neither it nor any part of the salary will be a charge on the Indian Exchequer. I do not find that it has been usual to propose a supplementary estimate in respect of the increase of an individual salary, after the vote has passed, if the aggregate vote is not exceeded; but, however that may be, in this case the vote has not passed, and an amended estimate will be laid on the table, showing the new salary and personal allowance, on which any Amendment may be proposed. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to Mr. Onslow,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said,—I think that the proper time to discuss the terms for this proposal will be when the vote is proposed.

In reply to Mr. Carbutt,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said,—I think, but I speak from memory, that the salary is about Rs.76,000 a year. My hon. friend knows best at what rate this should be converted into sterling. (Laughter.)

In reply to Lord R. Churchill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said,—I will take care that the amended estimate is laid on the table some days before the vote is taken. (Hear, hear.)

THE INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION.

TELEGRAPHING on June 10, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Education Commission is expected to complete its labours early in next month. Much difficulty has been experienced in making the figures departmentally supplied tally with those compiled by the experts. The reforms proposed will bring the departmental educational system into accordance with the repeated orders of the Home Government respecting private efforts and grants-in-aid. It has been found that the Education Departments in some provinces have been acting hitherto in a monopolising spirit, while in others they have been showing greater liberality. Both of these departments has generally regarded private effort as a dangerous rival rather than as a co-operator. The Commission will make upwards of 120 specific recommendations, dealing with every branch of education. These reforms, if carried out, will be gradual in operation, and are expected to result in an immense extension of education upon the basis of private effort, supplemented by grants-in-aid. It has been practically settled that an Education Act for the whole of India will be required if the despatches of the Secretary of State are to be carried out. The following are some of the recommendations made:—All indigenous schools affording any kind of secular education are to be recognized and encouraged. Special measures are to be adopted for training indigenous school masters and improving their schools, preserving the indigenous basis. All aided schools are to be open irrespective of caste and class. Primary education is to be declared to be that part of the educational system to which the special efforts of the State should be directed. Primary education is to be controlled by the School Boards, and to have an almost exclusive claim upon the local funds. Physical education, the training of masters, and night schools are also recommended. Provision is also to be made for obtaining and developing secondary schools. Gratuitous education is to be conducted more sparingly, and more extended employment of native professors is strongly advocated.

THE CZAR AND THE FOREIGN POWERS.

THE following Circular has been addressed by M. de Giers to the Russian Ambassadors abroad, with the expression of the Emperor's thanks to those Governments which were specially represented at the coronation:—

Moscow, June 9.

Before quitting Moscow his Majesty the Emperor commands you, and all his other representatives, to express his Majesty's thanks for the proofs of sympathy shown by the Sovereigns and heads of Governments in the despatch of special missions to be present at the coronation. Such evidences of respect have been joyfully received by the Russian people, indissolubly united as they are to the august Imperial House by ties of religion and of the monarchy. The Emperor, joining in this feeling of his people, was deeply touched by the expressions and proofs of sympathy vouchsafed on the part of the Sovereigns and heads of States, and conveyed by their representatives surrounding their Russian Majesties on this high and solemn occasion. In this circumstance the Emperor was also pleased to discern a sure guarantee for the maintenance of peace and concord in full accordance with his Majesty's own pacific intentions. You will please convey these sentiments of his Majesty to the Government to which you are accredited.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SPEAKING at a dinner given to him at Birmingham on June 14, in connection with the Bright Celebration, Mr. John Bright, M.P., referred to the changes which had since followed in the government of India since the abolition of the East India Company. He said:—At this moment, in consequence of the [illegible] Government, I believe that gradually English opinions and English sympathy and English justice are making way in India. You know at present who is the Governor-General of that vast empire—a man with whom Lord Granville and myself have been intimately associated. He is a man who has the most honest intention, who has a wide sympathy with the people over whom he has been appointed to rule, who has the courage to attempt, and I hope he will have the good fortune to succeed in, measures for the good of the people of that empire. You have seen in the public papers discussions as to what is taking place in India and the Europeans there, our countrymen

...Gallagher and Amburgh, and ...and without going into the ...in. I have come to the conclu... evidence ...ot be submitted to the ...er to both.

...ence of the prisoners was then entered ...

...ward Clarke, Q.C., on behalf of Thomas ...ther, first addressed the Jury.

The ...mer Whitehead next addressed the jury. He said, s...aking clearly and calmly,—My Lords and ...gentlemen of the jury,—I deny the treason-felony and con...piracy, and I am not guilty of either. I hold that the evidence against me does not in any way support the charge of treason-felony or conspiracy. Take all the evidence, both true and false, and I hold there is no particle in all of it combined to prove that I intended to compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend to depose the Queen from her Royal authority as Queen of Great Britain. I hold there is no particle of evidence to prove the charge that I intended to levy war against Her Majesty. Now what is the evidence? The first witness states that in February last I rented the premises, 12s., Ledsam-street, that I paid £1 deposit, according to usual custom, and the remainder of the rent at the expiration of a month. The second witness tells you that in the beginning of last February I purchased some oil, acid, colours, glycerine, brushes, and various other articles, and that I paid for them. The next states that I purchased some acids from Judson and Son's, and that they were paid for and delivered. The next that I bought some pottery ware in Birmingham, and that it was also delivered to and paid for by me. The next that I purchased oil, turpentine, and other stuff, which was delivered in the same manner. The boy who stated that he attended my shop has told you that one day he heard a noise. It sounded something like a gun or a pistol; that it was in the back premises, and that he went there, but saw no gun or pistol. On one occasion he said that he saw a man come into my shop and he did not see him come out again. He said that he carried a valise, and that was all. Another witness has said that he bought a pound of me and paid me for it, and that when he did so he saw that my finger nails were discoloured; that I wore two suits of clothing on the morning of my arrest, and that I was very anxious to go to a cupboard. The next witness states that a copy of a telegram was found in a telegraph office in London addressed to Whitehead—that "the gentleman is well known and will see you soon." Is that a point of treason-felony? I next come to expert witnesses, and what do they prove? They state that there was an explosive substance found in Ledsam-street, but that does not support the charge that I intended to destroy any public buildings or to take away the lives of any people by the explosion of this substance. They say they did not know what it was to be used for, and claim that it was not going to be used for any unlawful purpose. There is not a particle of evidence to show it. There are hundreds of tons of nitro-glycerine made every year in Europe, and it was never shown that any of it was intended to be used for illegal purposes. Why is it, then, that the stuff in Ledsam-street was going to be used for such a purpose? There is not a particle of evidence to show it. The carmen who took the boxes to the station did not know what those boxes contained. Now with regard to the man Norman, that man states that he never saw me in his life before until he met me in Ledsam-street; that he never heard tell of me; that he received from me a quantity of stuff that looked like butter-milk, but he did not know what it was going to be used for; he did not see anything like it before. Well, gentlemen, I ask this is the only evidence against me that in any part supports the charge of treason-felony. I challenge any one to come here and show me, or compass, imagined, invented, devised, or intended to levy war against the Queen, or to induce her by force her councils or measures. No, gentlemen of the jury, there is not a particle of proof to show that. You have heard it said that no reasonable documents were found in my possession; no, not one. I would also state that there are hundreds of tons of nitro-glycerine and dynamite used every year in this and other countries for mining and mining purposes. Dynamite is made from nitro-glycerine. Hundreds of tons of dynamite are used for mining purposes, and there is no evidence to prove that the stuff found in my possession was not to be used for mining purposes. There is not even a word or a letter of evidence to support such a charge. I know that the Press have exaggerated my case very unfairly. It has stated hundreds of facts that were impossible. It is said there were men in existence who were actually mad—which, undoubtedly, they would be if they intended to do what the Press represented them as doing. But, as I have said, there is not one particle of evidence, true or false, to show that I am guilty of this charge. I challenge anyone to show that I in any way intended to destroy, or to levy war against this or any other country. So I ask you, as gentleman of honour, as gentlemen of dignity, and gentlemen of respectability, to give me an impartial trial and an impartial judgment, whatever else you may do.

The prisoner Wilson, on being called on for his defence, said he should let his case go to the jury as it stood.

The prisoner Ansburgh said:—I am as innocent of these charges preferred against me as God Almighty is, which I think, that the Judges and jury, from the evidence that has been given, can easily see for themselves.

Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., next addressed the Jury for Curtin.

Mr. Mattinson followed on the part of the prisoner Bernard Gallagher.

The Solicitor-General having replied for the Crown,

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded to sum up, observing that the extreme gravity and importance of the case which they were empannelled to try might be gathered by the jury from the fact of the Court being constituted in a somewhat unusual way, and from the circumstance also that the law officers of the Crown had undertaken the prosecution from the beginning to the end. They must be aware that it was a prosecution which the Government of the country, as the Government, had directed. They would of course also be aware from the very nature of the case that it was an inquiry of an altogether unusual character. The prisoners before them were indicted under an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1848—passed for the purpose, if the Crown chose to waive the serious consequences of a trial for high treason, to relieve the Crown—that was to the country—from the various technicalities which surrounded a trial for high treason. Although this was not a trial for high treason, it was a trial for the very highest offence next to high treason, and it was one for which any punishment next to death could be awarded. The charge against the prisoners was, therefore, one of the gravest character which could be brought against a person. There were three charges in the indictment against the prisoners, who were indicted in the very words of the statute of 1848—such his lordship then read. The jury had heard a...rgument addressed yesterday to the court that all that was proved in this case was an intention (nothing, happily, was carried into effect) by two or three persons to blow up public buildings and to inflict injury upon public property, possibly with a view of deposing the Queen and forcing her to change her councils, and to overawe both or either of the Houses of Parliament. It was further argued that there was nothing for the jury to decide upon, because the levying of war must necessarily be something which answered to the old notions of war—that there must be a mustering of forces or an irregular mass of men equivalent to a number of troops—or something of that kind, which must be not only included in but taken as the only legal sense in which the term "levying war" was used in the statute. He and his learned brother, however, held that that was not necessary, but it would be sufficient for the jury to find the accused guilty if they thought that one or more of them did compass, devise, and intend to force the Queen to change her councils, and to overawe the houses of Parliament by violent measures—those violent measures directed against either the property of the Queen, the public property, or the lives of the Queen's subjects, and directed against them for those public purposes, and not with the view of repairing any mere private spite or enmity against any particular subject of the Queen. Their lordships were of opinion, and had so expressed themselves, that the law as described by the Solicitor-General was the truth of the matter. As years went on, and as science increased and knowledge widened, so the means of war varied from age to age, but if a thing was done with the same object and with the same violent means as would be a levying of war in the days of the earlier statutes it was none the less compassing and intending levying war now because the scientific means by which it was measured had put it into the power of two or three men to do what could not have been done years ago by hundreds and perhaps thousands. The question was, was there proof that what was done in this case (which he would discuss to them subsequently) was there proof to the satisfaction of the jury that it was done, in this instance, with the intent charged in the first count of the indictment—to deprive and depose the Queen from the style, honour, and Royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland? If the evidence proved, in point of fact, that the prisoners, or one or more of them, did that with the intention of separating Ireland from the Crown of England, or, by force, to turn Ireland from dependency first of all from a portion of the United Kingdom, and separate it from the Crown of England and to establish an independent Republic, then in his judgment they would be clearly within the meaning of the first count of the indictment. The second question was, if it was done to compel Her Majesty to change her measures and counsels with a view to separate Ireland and to set up an independent Government in that country—independent of Great Britain; or if they thought that the intention of the acts was to compel the Queen or Her Ministers by force to change the present Constitution and to alter the relations between England and Ireland, or even to set up a separate Parliament in Ireland by force and not by argument, that would bring them within the second count of the indictment. The third question was, if they thought the prisoners were doing that for the purpose in substance of intimidating and overawing both or either Houses of Parliament, so as to frighten them into doing that which otherwise they would not have done, it would bring them, in his judgment, within the scope of the third count of the indictment. The counts were separate, and they might find a verdict on either of them. There was another matter upon which he should like to make some observations, and that was the amount of weight to be given to the evidence of the approver, Norman or Lynch. There was no doubt that the law, as very many generations of lawyers had always laid down in the same way—whether it was most convenient it was not for him to say, but he only repeated the language of those who had sat on that seat before him in laying it down again—that there was no reason why the evidence of an approver should not be acted upon by a jury if they thought it true, because the jury were to be satisfied of the truth of the matters proved before them and stated in evidence, and if from the evidence of the approver himself they were perfectly satisfied that he was speaking the truth then there was no reason in point of law why on his evidence they should not act and find the accused guilty. But it had been usual, although the law was as he had told them, for judges always to recommend that there should be some corroboration of the evidence given by an informer. The danger of acting upon the uncorroborated statement of an informer was obvious, and the wisdom of requiring that some corroborative evidence should be given before such statements were acted upon was perfectly apparent to any intelligent mind. The law was as he had stated, and the practice was always to require corroboration. With regard to the amount of corroboration it was not necessary that an informer should be corroborated in every particular, because if it were possible to give such corroborative evidence it would hardly be necessary to call the approver, but there must be a certain amount of confirmation sufficient to satisfy the jury. The character of this attempt, the terrible calamities that might be inflicted on persons against whom it was not suggested there was anything like enmity or personal spite, no would rather leave to their imagination than attempt to describe, because he did not want to disturb their minds with a consideration of the question. But it was obvious that society could not exist if such deeds were not within the grasp of the law, and if, when they were proved to have been done, there was the slightest faltering or hesitation, either on the part of the jury or the judges, in putting down such an offence. Dealing with the evidence of Lynch, his lordship drew particular attention to witness's conversation with Gallagher about the House of Commons and Scotland yard coming down. The must say by the light of subsequent events whether they believed that evidence, which was clear against Gallagher, and whether they believed it was his intention to do these three things—to depose the Queen from Ireland, to change the Government's course of action, and to intimidate the Houses of Parliament. And in connexion with those three charges, they were to recollect that Gallagher, if they believed it proved, was a member of a society in New York, which had for its object the freedom of Ireland by force alone. Then, too, on Thomas Gallagher was found a large sum of money, and though his sister had been called it had not been shown that this money was the proceeds of his practice among the poorer people in Brooklyn. While reading Norman's evidence the Lord Chief Justice said that when one conceived that the substance carried away exploded not by fire but by concussion, it was impossible not to be struck with the utter recklessness that seemed to have been displayed in its removal from Birmingham. There was 12lb. weight of nitro-glycerine, extremely strong, and enough, as Colonel Majendie seemed to think, to blow up half London. It was taken to the station in a box, placed on the top of cabs, and removed in the most reckless manner. He made this observation, not for the purpose of saying anything hostile to the prisoners, but of showing that it could not have been intended for use in the manufacture of dynamite. If it had been intended for such purpose it would not surely have been handled in that manner. If it had been wanted for the legitimate purposes of trade it would first of all have been turned into dynamite, which was of the consistency of pasty, and so more easily handled. It was incredible to conceive why Dr. Gallagher, if he were a respectable physician, should have lent himself to this sort of conspiracy, except that he belonged to a society which, regardless of the means, and regardless of the misery, the calamity, and the distress they might occasion, were determined to try and effect the political object they had in view. With regard to Whitehead, his lordship said that the time of his actual coming to this country was not proved, but the evidence was distinct that he manufactured large quantities of nitro-glycerine in Birmingham. If it had been made for the purposes of trade or science that could have been easily shown, but no proof of the kind had been given, and the only innocent way in which it could have been employed was as a medicine, in very minute quantities for the relief of sufferers from angina pectoris, but so great was the quantity that there was sufficient to relieve all who might be suffering from angina pectoris in the world. It was for Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead to give an intelligible account of the motive which brought the former to Birmingham, if it was not for the purpose of consulting further about the conspiracy in which the nitro-glycerine was to be used; but nothing of the kind had been given by either of them. The Lord Chief Justice, after putting down such an offence. In concluding his address, said,—Gentlemen, this is the whole of the case. I really have not the strength to go into it at length with you. You must say what you think of all and each. Do not on any account strain the law one inch because of the horror which you feel at the nature of the crime with which these persons are charged. Look at it with absolute calmness and impartiality, do not think of what they are charged, but simply take it as a crime which has to be treated as any other crime, and if you think it is brought home to any of them it is your duty to find them guilty. In the emphatic words of one of the learned counsel for the defence, there can be no kind of sympathy to induce you to distort your verdict in their favour. It is most important that justice should be done, that the scales of justice should be held evenly, and that society should be protected against the intended outrages of this kind if they are made out. But, on the other hand, it is especially most important that a person not owing allegiance to the British Crown should not be found guilty except upon evidence which will bear the strain of the strictest investigation.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict at about a quarter to 5, and returned into court at five minutes past 7, finding Thomas Gallagher, Whitehead, Wilson, and Curtin guilty, but acquitting Ansburgh and Bernard Gallagher.

The prisoner Thomas Gallagher on being called on said,—I wish to thank the learned counsel, and also to state that, notwithstanding the evidence of the perjured Norman and the detectives, I still expect to prove my innocence before the whole world. I still expect that friend, not only here but beyond the sea, who have known me for years, and who have watched me by day and by night and seen me tending the people, will come forward, and that the man who has been working here with Norman will come forward to the world and give his evidence. I have certainly been placed in a peculiar position, but I have no doubt that the time will come when I will be placed in a true light before the whole world. With regard to O'Donovan Rossa, whose name has been mentioned in connection with these proceedings, I wish to state that I never had any dealings with him or with his agents. Of course, this is not said to affect you in any way or the other; it is only a statement I wish to make known to the world. I never knew this man, O'Donovan Rossa, or his friends, and had no connection with him whatever but the man who did know him is now dead. That is all I have to say.

The Lord Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said,—If your innocence can be proved hereafter it must be laid before some other tribunal. In my judgment the fact of you who have been convicted has been convicted most justly of this crime. You as citizens of a great country in amity with the Queen—you had no wrongs of your own to redress, because you could not possibly have any wrongs—but you came to this country to spread terror and destruction, without the slightest regard to the misery and widespread injury which you might cause, by the employment of means which it has been clearly proved you intended to employ. For that it appears to me there is no excuse. There is no ground for palliation. It seems to me that we can make no distinction in this case between the prisoners. I cannot think in cases where this crime is brought home to persons in your position by clear evidence, they must be prepared for a severe punishment. Foreigners must be told, and must learn that if, without any provocation, without anything to justify or excuse it, they come to this country and attack public property and attempt to disturb the settled Government, they must expect to receive the utmost penalty which Parliament has created for such offences. Parliament has fixed the ultimate penalty for it. I can conceive myself no worse case than this, and I think we should be faltering in our duty if we did not inflict the penalty which Parliament has authorized for offences of your description. The sentence of the Court upon each of you is that you go into penal servitude for the term of your natural life.

The sentence was received with signs of approval in court, which were severely repressed by the Lord Chief Justice. As the prisoners were being taken from the dock, Wilson was heard to say, "Good-bye; we shall meet in Heaven."

Mr. Poland said that the counsel did not propose to offer any evidence against Ansburgh and Bernard Gallagher upon the other indictments.

Their Lordships were understood to express their concurrence in that course.

The Jury thereupon returned a formal verdict of not Guilty with regard to Ansburgh and Bernard Gallagher, and they were discharged.

The Lord Chief Justice said that before the jury were discharged he should like to say, with the sanction and concurrence of his learned brothers, that they felt a debt of gratitude was due to the police in the case, especially to the officer Price. Although he had no power to order any reward, he desired that that expression of opinion might be conveyed to the proper authorities. Their lordships then rose.

THE *Globe* of June 15, says:—"The military guard at Millbank Prison, which has been on duty since the incarceration of the dynamite prisoners, was strengthened last night, and each sentinel was served with ball cartridge. It is possible that the prisoners will be removed from Millbank in the course of a few days.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 15.)

WAR OFFICE, June 15.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following promotion in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Admiralty, June 12.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Surgn. James Simms has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 24th ult.

Admiralty, June 13.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb. 1870—Lieut. H. V. Baker has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Engr. J. C. Thompson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 8th inst.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 15.)

INDIA OFFICE, June 15.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. G. R. MacMullen, from the Duke of Cornwall's Lt. Infy.; Lieut. H. S. P. Davies, from the Cheshire Regt.; and Lieut. W. Thuillier, from the Rl. West Surrey Regt.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. C. T. I. Noble, from the R. A.; Lieut. C. A. Gardner, from the Manchester Regt.; and Lieut. W. H. Dobbie, from the Dorsetshire Regt.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Capt. M. T. Lyde, from the Middlesex Regt.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, from the 1st West India Regt.; Lieut. D. FitzAmeline R. Ancketill, from the Royal Scots Regt.; Second Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer, from the Wiltshire Regt.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph Gepp, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and stores keepers. Sole Consignees, Hanbury, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

418—Jefferson B. and D.—Tricumjee Vellji and another, vs. Thackersey Jaitha and others—J. G. Cama, Macfarlane and L. and B. M. Saymal—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

185-80—M. H. Khan—Beebun Beebee vs. W. W. Taylor—Cleveland, L. and N.

187-82—Khundiraj M.—Jewa Kissore and others vs. Venayek Ramchundra—Cleveland, L. and N.

117-83—Craigie, L. and C.—Ruttoo Visram vs. Venayek Ram-chandra Jaxmonjee.

186-83—Janardhun G.—Gopal Trimbuck Kodilker vs. Balubai—A. F. Turner.

Long Causes.

90-81—Jefferson B. and D. The Hon'ble John Marriott and others vs. Hormusjee Sett and others—Pestonji K., C. J. and N., and A. and H. Part heard.

583-80—A. F. Turner—Bomanjee Cursetjee and another vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council and another—H. Cleveland.

286-82—Tobia and R. (for pauper)—Gujanund Hurrichundra vs. Bhasker Bapoo Josey—Janardhun G.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 25.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Batn. Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. J. D. McAndrew to be Interpr., vice Lieut. E. Grey, who has been appointed a probationer for the Ben. S. C.

4th N. I.—Lieut. P. F. Reid, Devonshire Regt., a candidate for the Ben. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation.

15th N. I.—Lieut. G. F. Rowcroft, Wing Officer, to be Qr.-mr.

17th N. I.—Lieut. F. M. Drury, Wing Officer, to be Adjt.

Lieut. C. W. Young, Wing Officer, to be Qr.-mr.

32nd Pioneers.—Lieut. H. B. Brander, Wing Officer, on probation, 38th N. I., is transferred in the same capacity, vice Halkett, seconded on appointment as Adjt. of the 2nd P. V. R. C.

4th Gourkhas.—Lieut. G. B. Brown, Warwickshire Regt., a candidate for the Ben. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following posting:—Offg. Dep. Surgn.-Genl. P. W. Sutherland to the administrative medical charge of the Lahore Divn., vice Depy. Surgn.-Genl. W. B. Beatson.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. Borradaile, C. B., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Umballa, for duty with the R. A. at that station.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the undermentioned officers have passed the final examination on completion of a course of instruction in Army Signalling held at Simla, and have been granted certificates as Instructors:—

Lt. G. W. Forbes, King's Dragoon Guards; Lt. H. T. Allsopp, 10th Royal Huss.; Major A. D. Anderson and Capt. A. N. Rochfort, R. A.; Lt. Hon. C. Harbord, Scots Guards; Lt. G. Haines, R. Warwickshire Regt.; Capt. E. H. Clough-Taylor, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lt. R. G. Buchanan-Riddell, King's R. Rifle Corps.; Lt. A. A. Brown, Seaforth Highlanders; Lt.-Col. J. R. B. Atkinson and Major A. H. Turner, Ben. S.C.; Capt. A. Howlett, Mad. S.C.; Capt. W. G. C. Halkett and Lt. H. C. Haikett, Lts. I. Eardley-Wilmot, H. H. Dobbie, A. R. Browning, and D. W. Hickman, Ben. S.C.; Surg. Lt.-Col. R. Polden, I. M. D.—date of certificate 5th June 1883.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. G. S. P. Hornby, Rifle Bgde., is directed to proceed to England to join the 3rd Batn. of his Regt. into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on the 7th May, 1883:—

Capt. S. H. Harrison, and Lieut. G. S. Broome, A. S. Pinhey, P. A. London, and W. E. Beest, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt.; Lieut. A. de la C. Travers, and N. A. D. Barton, 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers; Qr.-mr. T. V. Jones, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt.; Sergt. M. J. Bertram, Unattached List; Schoolmr. J. Whiteby, and Pay Mr. Sergt. D. Maclan, 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers; Sergt. J. Gardner, 1st. Bn. Border Regt. Lance Corpl. W. Cooks, 1st Bn. S. Lancashire Regt.; Privates W. Elliot, 84th Bgde. Fld. Bty. R.A., 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt; J. Bateman, 2nd Bn. E. Surrey Regt.; Pte. C. Moore, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt.

The undermentioned native soldiers have passed the examination on completion of a course of instruction in Army Signalling, held at Roorkee, and are granted certificates as Assistant Instructors:—

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Sepoys Anjun Khan, Manji Bux, and Sungaroo. Date of certificate 9th June, 1883.

With the sanction of Government, the following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency Dist. order, dated the 6th April, appointing Capt. J. M. W. Von Bevarhoudt, 17th N. I, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the dist., vice Major J. Cook, on furlough, with effect from 9th April, 1883.

Oudh Division order, dated the 1st June, appointing Major W. V. Ellis, 25th N. I., Regtl.-Major, Lucknow, to officiate as Asst. Adjt.-Genl., vice Col. M. C. Farrington, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

The services of Major Nine has been dispensed with as Offg. Brigade Major, Kohat Brigade, from the 1st June, 1883.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed Brigade Majors, Kohat Brigade, from the 1st June, 1883:—Capt. A. Battye, 1st Bn. Cavy. (Asst. Attaché, Intelligence Branch, Qr.-mr.-Genl's Dept.) six months leave to Kashmir on private affairs, is cancelled.

The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. G. H. C. Hamilton, 14th Huss., in G. O. C.-in-C. dated 3rd April 1882, is extended to the 5th Oct. 1883.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Army Medical Dept.—Surgn. A. H. Burlton, for six months, on medical certificate.

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. (Paymaster 2nd Batn. Derbyshire Regt.,) T. C. Hood, for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Lt.-Col. D.—Surgn. C. H. Beatson, (7th N. I.) to Ranikhet and adjacent Hills, on private affairs, for four months from date of availing himself of it, under Rule 10 of the furlough regulations of 1870. The first two months will be on full staff pay under subsidiary Rule III.

ASSAM ORDERS

(*Assam Gazette.*)

In supersession of Notification No. 183, dated 1st June, 1883, appointing Mr. S. J. Douglas, C. S., Asst. Comsr., to the charge of the North Lakhimpur Sub.-div., during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood, C.S., Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott, C.S., Asst. Comsr., is appointed to hold charge of the Sub.-div. during Mr. Grimwood's absence.

Mr. C. A. Soppitt, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, 3rd Grade, having passed an examination in the Chutia language, according to the tests laid down in the Rules of the 24th Mar., 1882, is presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 1,000.

Privilege leave of absence for 3 months, under Sec. 71 Chap. V. of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Surg.-Major I. S. Monteath, M. D., from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surg. R. B. H. Whitwell, 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 18, with the permission of the Military authorities, appointed to officiate as Civil Surg. of Cachar, during the absence, on leave, of Surgn.-Major J. J. Monteath, M. D.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, KUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited
Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

CAMP FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per doz. Quarts, cash Rs. 24. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 1-8. Trial order is solicited. D'CRUZ, FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

PENSIONS.—Fifty pounds a year to commence from age 50 may be secured by a payment of about eight rupees a month. If commenced at age 30 it will cost about Forty-nine Rupees. Prospectuses, &c., on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay. Applicants for information are particularly requested to state date of birth.

NOTICE.
Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a Remittance.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
45, CORNHILL,
LONDON.
CATALOGUES will be sent post free on application from KING, KING & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

STANDARD POLICIES.
POLICIES are granted by the STANDARD OFFICE, payable on the Life Assured attaining the age of 50, 55, 60 or 65, or at Death if that event should occur before the specified age is reached.
If Death occurs in England or if the Life Assured has finally retired from India or Ceylon, the SUM ASSURED is payable in London at the rate of TWO SHILLINGS PER RUPEE.
Forms of Application and all other information may be obtained on application.
THOMAS LANG,
June, 1883. Secretary, Bombay Branch

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed Six Millions Pounds Sterling.
REVENUE is upwards of Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand Pounds Sterling.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & E	Rs. 32 0	..
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	„ 33 0	..
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs. 60 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN
CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Extra Dry, very dry	„ 27 0	„ 29 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0

SPARKLING WINES.
From the CHAMPAGNE PARISIE SCHLOSS, RHEINBERG.

Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	..
Moselle	„ 30 0	..
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	„ 36 0	..
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 36 0	..

MOSELLE.

Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshofer (still)	„ 22 0	..
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	..

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Forster	„ 20 0	„ 21 0
Steinweln	„ 23 0	„ ..
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 25 0
Marcobrunner	„ 30 0	„ ..
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ..

From Otto Phumm, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	„ 18 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 19 0
Braunebergher	„ 20 0	„ 21 0
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 25 0
Bernckesteiner-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	„ 30 0
Josephshofer	„ 32 0	„ 33 0
Oberemmeter-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 36 0	„ 38 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johannisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Latour Blanche	„ 30 0	„ ..

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	„ 22 0	„ 25

ITALIAN WINES.
From Messrs. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

Barbera	Rs. 20 0	..
Vin Ordinaire Rouge	„ 22 0	..
Barolo	„ 22 0	..
Nebiolo	„ 22 0	..
Monfeglio White	„ 24 0	..
Vin Tinot Blanco	„ 28 0	..

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Lagrange	„ ..	„ 40 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 26 0	„ ..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 34 0	„ ..

From A. DUPUILE MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau La Bogorce	„ 24 0	..

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estaphe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 24 0	„ 26 0

From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
Chateau Lafose	„ 28 0	..
St. Julien	„ 25 0	..

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 23 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	..	..
M. & Spann do. do.	„ 25 0	..
do. do. Gold Bars	..	..
M. & Spann do. do.	„ 30 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s do.	„ 26 0	..
Chas. Lavoisier's Finest Cognac	..	..
Very Old	„ 31 0	..

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.	Per doz. pints.
St. Paull	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
St. Paull Lagerbier (bromen)	„ ..	„ 4 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ ..

SUNDRIES.

		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 18 0	..
Vin d'Hardi (bitter)	„ 30 0	..
Kummel (delicious liqueur)	„ 40 0	..
do. Superior	„ 50 0	..
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	„ 14 0	..
Do. do. small do. Flutes	„ 8 0	..

	Bottles.	Tins.
Condensed Milk	per doz. Rs. 8	6 0

SUMMER DRINKS—SUPERIOR.

	per doz. pints.	
Currant Syrup	6 0	Nett Cash.
Cherry do.	6 0	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Swedish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Danish Butter, Prime Preserved	per 2 lbs. tin	1 8
Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each	per lb.	0 12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	per tin	2 8
Do. do. (small)	„	1 8
Saucischen, (Small Sausages)	„	1 8
Rauhwurste, Smoked	„	1 8
Saucischen (small Sausages)	„	1 8
Zungen in wein (Tongue in wine)	„	1 12

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash pay

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.,

MAZAGON IRON WORKS

BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WORKS

SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS, ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

" Is a success and boon for which Nations should el grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

" Consumption in England increased tenfold in n years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.

Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
" UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

"ROYAL CHARTER" WACHTER AND CO'S CHAMPAGNE.

REFERRING TO " THE QUEEN'S LAST BALL," LONDON, " TRUTH" SAYS :—

THE supper is always most admirable at the Palace and the Wines unexceptionable, notably " the Dry Champagne. In this respect the Queen sets an example which might very well be followed at other fashionable entertainments, at most of which the guests are ruthlessly poisoned with the cheapest abominations that can be bought."

The above Champagne refered to was *Wachter and Co's* " Royal Charter" which *alone* is supplied at the Palace.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS JARS.

Having cock taps, and made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons. The Jars are protected with wicker-work and are handy packages for Travellers, and others who care to improve the quality of Indian water by the admixture of excellent Scotch or Irish Whisky.

Price for 2 gallon Jar Rs. 3-0
" " 4 gallon Jar Rs. 4-0 "
Cock taps silvered are Rs. 1 each.
Wood taps Rs. 1-8 do.
Jars can be returned for refilling.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

TELEPHONE Nos.
WORKS ..... 1 — WORKS AND DEPOT FOR MACHINERY.....CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.
OFFICE.....FORBES STREET, FORT.
Office ..... 0 — PRINCE'S DOCK. 9

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam & Others' variable Turbines.

Plans and Estimates for Steam Launches, any size, Gigs, Ferry-boats, Life-boats of Teak, Iron, or Steel will be sent on application. The Hulls, Engines, and Boilers of these Launches are made by ourselves at the Works. We can guarantee speeds from 9 to 16 knots. Paddle-boats with lifts of 9 when fully laden.

Our prices will be found much less than those of English makers, exclusive of the heavy freight charged on Launches from England.

The Works are now fitted with the latest improved Machinery capable of turning out high-class work, and, when the additional Machinery which has been ordered from England is at work, will be one of the most complete Engineering Works in India. The General Management of the Works will be carried out by Mr. J. S. Pirrie, the late Proprietor, assisted by five skilled European Assistants; and the Company trust, by careful supervision of all work and moderate charges, to be able to compete with English Engineering Firms in many articles, such as Brick Roof and Structural Iron Work, Engines, Boilers, Steam Launches, Tanks and Ornamental Castings for Building purposes.

The purpose keeping in stock in our Depôt for Machinery only the very best class of Stores and the highest class of Machinery and Tools. Any articles not in stock at the time of inquiry we can, through our Agents in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have sent out by Mail or Canal Steamer in seven weeks. There being so many different sections of Rolled Iron Joists and Beams, it would be impossible to keep all sizes on stock.

List of sections, safe strains, weight per foot, and price, sent monthly, with our usual Monthly Price List of Goods, subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

SOLE SUCCESSORS
TO
MESSRS. MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
AUX VILLE DE FRANCE.

JUST UNPACKED

	Rs. a.	
BLACK GRENADINES, plain	0 11	per yard.
" " superior	1 10	do.
" MUSLIN	0 11	do.
" " superior	1 6	do.
" MERINO, splendid quality... ...	2 6	do.
CREAM MUSLIN, wide width ...	As. 11 and 1 4	do.
VEIL GAUZES, blew, brown, white	1 0	do.

NEW ... ENTS. ARRIVE BY EVERY MAIL.

NOW OPEN.

... LD,
... PLANADE-ROAD,
... CH GATE STREET.

NEILGHERRY TEAS,

KTE in a triangle. **KODANAAD ESTATES.** KTE in a triangle.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, FIVE FIRST PRIZES, AND SEVEN DIPLOMAS.

Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. packets ..... Re. 1 10
Pekoe ..... " 1 0

JUST RECEIVED, another fresh supply of the above-mentioned TEAS, which are very carefully prepared, and appreciated by those who have used them.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

SUITS! SUITS!! SUITS!!!

FOR
DRESS, LOUNGE, MORNING OR VISITING, CRICKET, BOATING, BOARD SHIP, RIDING, GYMKHANA, &c.

For Design, Texture, Durability, and Real Value, our materials for the above cannot be excelled. CUT & STYE equal to first-class West End Houses.

Patterns and instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WORKS—MODY BAY, NEAR H. M.'s MINT.

OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

We are prepared to execute orders for plain or ornamental Castings and single Castings up to 5 tons in weight.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA,

AGENTS

FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROWERS IN EUROPE AND THE BEST SCOTTISH DISTILLERIES.

The Bombay Stocks comprise every variety of the following Wines :—

BORDEAUX—RED.	PURE SHERRY.	SPARKLING AND
BORDEAUX—WHITE.	GENUINE COGNAC.	WINES.
"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE	SUPERIOR WHISKY.	STILL GERMAN WINE
INVALIDS' PORT.	BURGUNDY—RED.	LIQUEURS, BITTERS,
	BURGUNDY—WHITE.	&c., &c.

THE ABOVE AT ALL PRICES CONSISTENT WITH GENUINE QUALITY.
PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION. WRITE FOR WINE LISTS.
Contracts for direct shipments entered into at home quotations.

ADDRESS :—OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

H. T. KIRBY & CO.'S PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DEPRESSED STATES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energising effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional impotence occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CHLORIDE OF IODINE (No. 24.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CHLORIODIDE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. A valuable remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX VOMICA (No. 27.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS, REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX-VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain-workers, Clergymen, Professional and Busy Commercial Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescence from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to cautionee Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Phosphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparation bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co and MESSRS. MADON & Co., Bombay

MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon are prepared, with the sanction of the local Government, conveyed in order No. 266-27 M., dated 10th February, 1883, under Section 7 of the Public Works Loan Act of 1879, to receive TENDERS FOR A DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act VII. of 1874 for the completion of the Rangoon Water Works.

II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1883, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 17th July, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon."

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

X. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

XI. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

XII. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

XIII. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

XIV. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the loan amount to Rs. 9,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows :—

Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 4,49,082 payable to Government.
Interest at 5½ per cent. on Rs. 7,00,000 payable to the Bank of Bengal.

SHERLOCK HARE,
President.

Municipal Office, Rangoon, Dated 10th April, 1883

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. —— of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Rangoon Municipality, dated the —— and published in the —— of dated the —— and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. —— for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon for Rs. —— being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the said Bank of Bengal the sum allotted to me on or before the 7th September, 1883.

Signature.
Address.

DRAFT DEBENTURE.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883 OF FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES.

No. —— DEBENTURE FOR FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES.

The Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon, appointed under the British Burmah Municipal Act, 1874, in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Rupees paid to them by —— do hereby, under and by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, promise to pay to the said —— or order, thirty years after the date hereof, the sum of Five Hundred Rupees, together with interest thereon, in the meantime at the rate of five per centum per annum by equal half yearly payments on the 15th of March and the 15th day of September in every year, the first of such half yearly payments to be made on the —— day of —— 1883, but subject as to the payment of both principal and interest to the conditions endorsed hereon.

For the Municipal Committee of the city of Rangoon this —— day of —— 1883.

President
Member.
Ex-officio Member

N. B.—For convenience of drawing all transfers of this Debenture must be registered at the —— Rangoon.

CONDITION ON WHICH THIS DEBENTURE IS ISSUED.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of Eight Thousand Rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1883, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th of March or 15th September next following the drawing.

The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

10th April, 1883

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of Fire and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,879,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment in the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,
£1,107,300-18-5.

LONDON OFFICE : No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT :
E. T. LEITH, Esq., Bar. J. HUTTON, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
J. GORDON, Esq., A. HAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE : DR. H. V. CARTER.
SOLICITORS : Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.

INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.

A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.

Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Chief Office : ... 34, Cannon Street, London
Chief Office in India : ... 107, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.
All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE.
FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in Government Securities for Policyholders' Sole Benefit.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE

Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this investigation, amounts to £10,297 0s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £158 3s. 0d.

Messrs. PELLY & Co.,
6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Accumulated Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and Reinsurances) CAPITAL ...	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ...	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL ...	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ...	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDIZE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. GOODS on the RIVERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ...	£830,000
" 1881 ...	£883,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865 ...	£1,234,277	3 1	1876 ...	£3,492,930	1 4
1871 ...	£2,198,972	15 8	1881 ...	£4,673,299	5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
1,376 PROPOSALS for ... Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0
			35 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 070-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

Digitized by ... Government of Maharashtra ... on 27 June, 2017

WHOLESALE. **MAX MINCK,** RETAIL.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.

KARACHI, ELPHINSTONE STREET. BOMBAY, HORNBY ROAD, No. 4. LAHORE, UPPER MALL.

CHEAPEST and BEST WACHES in INDIA.

STAMPED GUARANTEE for 5 years to each Watch.

THE SILVER SHIKAR OR DISTRICT WATCH			Rs. 35
Do.	do.	HUNTER	„ 37
Do.	do.	HALF-HUNTER	„ 40

Highly recommended as excellent Time-keepers. Cases are made from fine Sterling Silver, strong and air-tight, they need no opening as the Keyless Mechanism is exceedingly strong; the hands are set by a small side pin; the movements are fitted with an open Chronometer Balance, and I can safely guarantee the above Watches to last for 50 years.

CAMPAIGN LEVER KEYLESS WATCH...			Rs. 25
Do.	HUNTER		„ 26
Do.	HALF-HUNTER		„ 27

These Watches have now stood the test of the Campaign with all its rough use satisfactorily; upwards of 5,000 have been sold, and scores of testimonials prove their value. The Watch needs no opening and should last for 50 years with reasonable care. The movements are highly finished and fitted with a Compensation Balance.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND

A large Stock of superior English Lever Hunter Watches, Capped and full Jewelled, in Sterling Silver Cases expressly made for India ... ...Rs. 60 and 70

The Soldier's Silver Patent Lever Hunter and Half-Hunter Watch. The best Watch ever manufactured. Upwards of 3,000 sold in 2 years. Strongly recommended as a really excellent Watch.

Soldier's Silver Patent Lever Hunter

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

WATCH CLUBS.

By ordering

6 WATCHES

AT ONE TIME A CHARGE

FOR

5 WATCHES

Only will be made.

Soldier's Silver Patent Liver Half-Hunter.

THE SOLDIER'S SILVER PATENT LEVER HUNTER WATCH			Rs. 26
Do.	do.	do. finest quality	„ 30 & 33
THE SOLDIER'S SILVER PATENT LEVER HALF-HUNTER WATCH			„ 27
Do.	do.	do. finest quality	„ 33 & 35

The above key-winding Watches are specially manufactured by Mr. Max Minck for the Army; they are "Patent Levers" 3/4 Plate, and Jewelled in 10 Holes, Pinions and Pivots highly tempered and polished, also fitted with open Chronometer Balances; the cases are made from fine Sterling Silver, Engine-turned or engraved, extra strong, air and dust-tight, sunk Second Hands, white or coloured enamelled Dials, and thoroughly timed before despatch.

LADIES' SILVER KEYLESS WATCH (very neat)	Rs. 25
GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES	„ 12, 15, 18, 20 to 25
CANADIAN GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES, ...	„ 14, 18, 20 to 25.

WATCHES over Rs. 20 are sent out with A GOOD CASE, SPARE GLASS, SPRING and Leather Guard; *above* Rs. 26, WITH AN EXTRA FINE CANADIAN GOLD OR NICKEL SILVER GUARD (parcel post free—Registration extra). Sent for cash only, or value payable post, to all parts of India. EVERY WATCH NOT APPROVED CAN BE EXCHANGED. Every description of REPAIRS executed under the usual guarantee.

NOTICE!!!—Mr. Max Minck begs to announce to the Residents of Bombay that he opened business in Bombay and solicits a share of public patronage.

Every description of Repairs to Chronometers, Watches and Clocks carefully executed.

BOMBAY BRANCH personally attended to by

MR. MAX MINCK,
No. 2, Hornby Row

Bombay, 1st June, 1883.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent Lond on Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

&c.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BERTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

[*EIGHTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1883.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1883 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING SOME OF THE

DISTINCTIVE COSTUMES

OF

BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill; Mr. E. S. KING, Canada Buildings, Lombard Street; Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill; Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Son, 186 Strand.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JULY.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jaypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andheree.
Local Trains between Andheree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugur, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Mattra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Busorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawaddy Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussulipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.
From Saharunpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kussoli, and Simla.
Juliundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through Kulu Valley, Lahore to Serinagore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Panjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archer Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	CALCUTTA.....	Wyman & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co. and Grant Bros.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.	LONDON.....	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Goteh, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
BULSAR.....	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DHOLAKE....	Carsetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.		

FOR INDIA & THE COLONIES

BENSON'S

SPECIALLY MADE

GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETER

(*My best London make*)

Rs. 350

Will stand any amount of Hunting and rough wear and yet keep perfect time.

In all styles and sizes. Hunting, Hunting, or Crystal Glass Cases (movement jewelled throughout

Delivered free to any part of India on receipt of Bank Draft for Rs. 350 (same quality, silver Rs. 190) by

J. W. BENSON

H. M. THE QUEEN'S WATCHMAKER,

THE STEAM FACTORY,

LUDGATE HILL and OLD BOND ST., LONDON.

Illustrated Price Lists Free.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

C. & R. LIGHT,

LONDON.

SECOND EDITION

REGISTERED DESIGN-BOOK OF CABINET FURNITURE,

AVAILABLE TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Price £0.. 10/- SEE OPINION OF THE PRESS.

SHIPPING. *As a Work of Art and Book of References it is unequalled. A Copy can be seen at the Office of this Journal. Most useful in Schools of Art, &c.*

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, YELLOW, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and ALL other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the General Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

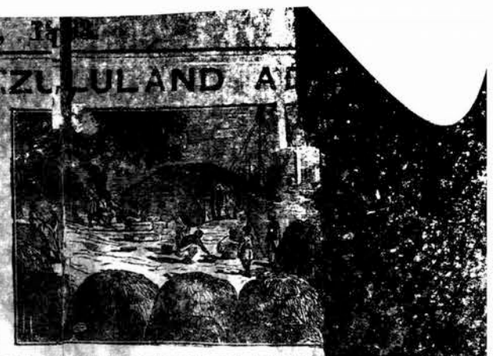
as possessing most important elements of health restoration and sustaining HEALTH WITH PERFECT BODY AND MIND.

DR. MOLONEY says it revitalises the blood and restores digestion.

DR. TULLY says it has found it act as my experience and family, in the worst fevers, no other medicines being required.

DRS. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the Hospital)—"It has been in the habit of private practice for many years. In Tropical climates, &c., &c.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World, at 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 per bottle, and the Manufactory, 43 Holborn Hill, London.



ZULULAND, AF

without these Salts, and please the pups, never intervene about ENO'S FRUIT SALT." "My dear fellow, it was the last illness; and when I left Tregla, I sold the remains of my *Lacrymæ Cobi*."

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GRE

You can change the trickling stream.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How impo some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such the onset: For this is the time. With very little trouble fain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all impress this important information upon all Householder are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be you its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel ou without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, you do not know where it may end: It is a real necessity to ha answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing goo The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safe The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and se wheres, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, a ous result might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely dea

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought of abominable imitations are immediately intr original closely enough to deceive the public, and y exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every cou capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *W imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s.*

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAG

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WO by J. C. ENO'S

THE ART THE A MENTS S

WRIGHT'S FOR TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS TABLETS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS WITHOUT WHICH NONE GENUINE

COAL TAR SOAP

"MOST EFF SUITABLE & PROTECTS FROM PROPRIETORS W.V. WRIGH

Colt's Revolvers AND Shot Guns

NOW READY. EACH CAREFULLY TESTE AND ITS PERFO

COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION ARMY

H. M. War Department

COLT'S SINGLE-ACTION ARMY

the United States Gove

COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION

Travellers and House

COLT'S POCKET PISTO

COLT'S DERINGERS FOR THE

Free.

COLT'S FIREAR 14, PALL MALL

NOTICES.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR.

CHOLERA.

PROTECTED BY IMPERIAL LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE.

Ranigunge Emigration Depot, 12th *May*, 1883.

I have great pleasure in stating that "Indradyne" in a few days two months has cured 1 person of Cholera at this depot, and that it has not failed in a single instance. I have hitherto used Cholera Pills, Chlorodyne, and other remedies, recommended for Cholera, but with none of these have succeeded in curing a genuine case. By using nothing but "Indradyne" in future, I avoid the loss at this depot to the emigrating class, which yearly occurs from Cholera.

(Sd.) ALEX.

Even more convincing testimonials have been received, and some of them give details of miraculous cures.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the inventor's initials in red ink.

EVANS & Co.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

141, Dhurrantollah-street, Calcutta.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per 8 and 12-ounce bottles respectively. Packing As. 8 extra per bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of 4 annas per bottle to purchasers of more than five 12-ounce bottles. Remittances requested in half-anna postage stamps, or by money orders.

THE ANTI-STYLOGRAH

HEARSON'S PATENT.

A self-feeding reservoir pen-nib continuously with any ink and by means of a pen-with-an-inner nibs.

MAY BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET WITHOUT LEAKING AND IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

4½ INCHES LONG

REQUIRES NO ADJUSTMENT

THE ORDINA CHARACTERIS OF THE HARD-NIB AND ENTIRELY PRESERV

6 INCH LONG

PEN RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE

FITTED WITH NON-CORRODIBLE PEN, WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED PALLADIUM PEN. *To Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W.C.*

ALSO WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED GOLD PEN.

Wholesale only of the Sole Licensees and Manufacturers,

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co's ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Illustrated, and contains over 1000 Woodcuts, with Prices and Descriptions of

Playing Cards, Packing Cases, &c.
Printed Books and Publications in general.
Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c.
Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. STEPS AND EXPRESSLY ARRANGED TO SEND THEIR TWENTY TELEGRAPHIC TEXTS TO CUSTOMERS CORRESPONDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC. PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE, THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

PARIS: 3 RUE DES BONS ENFANTS. BANK NOTES AND COUPON BOOKS.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co. LONDON, ENGLAND.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"